THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 51. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Lost Oneida.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Fifty-six Men Saved.

THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL.

Three Pennsylvanians on Board.

THE ONEIDA'S CAREER

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Later Advices by Telegraph—Fifty-Six Lives Saved from the Wreck.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 1.—Despatches which have just been received from Point de Galle, Ceylon, announce that the disaster to the United States steam corvette Oneida was not as serious as at first reported, fifty-six lives having been saved.

A Correct List of the Officers Not to be Obtained at Present.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Navy Department has not yet received any additional particulars of the Oneida disaster to those published this morning. It is impossible to get a perfectly correct list of the officers and crew of this vessel, owing to the fact that, as she was about to leave for the United States, it is probable that several transfers and detachments both among the officers and men of the squadron to which she belonged had taken place, particularly in the case of the men who had yet some time of their enlistment to serve, while others attached to other United States vessels, whose terms had expired or were about to expire, may have been transferred to that ship for the home passage. The Navy Department has yet nothing by which to allay the distressed inquirers who are in painful suspense awaiting further particulars of the deplorable disaster.

The Latest News from the Steamer—The Home Pennant Hoisted.

A letter was received here recently by Collector Tullock, of this district, from his son, Paymaster Tullock, of the Oneida, dated January 23, in which he mentioned that the home pennant had been hoisted, and farewell was being taken of their friends of the squadron who were to be left on the station. The Oneida was a staunch sea boat and had weathered some very severe gales.

The First Tidings of the Disaster.

The despatch received by Secretary Fish yesterday from Minister Motley stated that the following telegram had just been received from the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—"About fifteen miles from Yokohama, bound in, the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter ship sunk soon after, with the loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not much injured." From Galle 22d February. The Bombay was due at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, on the 24th of January.

A despach received last night by way of London, from Point de Gulle, Feb. 22, stated that the Bombay was but slightly injured, and that the Oneida had sunk with all hands, numbering 120 men. As the cable telegram received this morning announces the saving of 56 lives, the

Total Number of the Lost

is reduced to about 64 men, and it is possible that even this number may be an exaggeration.

The Oneida

was a third-class screw steamer, carrying eight guns. According to the old system of measurement her tonnage was 1132 tons, but according to the new 695 tons. She was attached to the Asiatic squadron.

The Officers of the Vessel

At the time of the last official advices from the vessel, according to a corrected list procured from the books of the Navy Department at Washington, were the following:—

Commander, Edward P. Williams.

Lieutenant-Commanders, William F. Stewart and Alonzo W. Muldaur.

Surgeon, James Suddards.

Assistant Surgeon, Edward Frothingham.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.

Masters, Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland, Isaac J. Yates, and Charles F. Arnold.

First Assistant Engineer in charge, N. B. Littig.

First Assistant Engineer, Haviland Barstow.

Second Assistant Engineers, John Torrance, Charles W. C. Senter.

Ensign, J. W. Cowie.

Carpenter, J. D. Pinner.

Captain's Clerk, William W. Crowinshield.

Paymaster's Clerk, William C. Thomas.

Commander Edward P. Williams,

who may or may not be among the lost, was born in Maine, and entered the navy from that State, September 9, 1847. He was attached to the sloop St. Marys, of the East India Squadron, from 1847 to 1850; to the sloop Plymouth, in 1851; to the steam sloop Saranac, of the Home Squadron, in 1851–52; and to the Naval Academy in 1853. On June 10, 1853, he was promoted to passed midshipm an, and was attached to the sloop Dale, on the coast of Africa, in 1854–55.

In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Master, and on September 16, 1855, was commissioned Lieutenant. In 1856–57 he was attached to the sloop Jamestown, on the coast of Africa; in 1858 to the receiving ship at Boston; in 1858–60 to the brig Dolphin, of the Brazilian Squadron and Paraguayan expedition; and in 1861 to the steam sloop Mississippi. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Commander and attached to the steam gunboat Paul Jones, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, participating in the engagement at St. John's Bluff; in the expedition up the St. John's river, and the capture of the steamer Governor Morton; in the engagement with the batteries on Morris Island and with the Rebel ram Chicora, while driving the enemy from the wreck of the Keokuk; and in the night assault on Fort Sumter, where he was captured and kept in imprisonment for an entire year.

In 1864–66 he was on duty at Boston; was commissioned as a Commander July 25, 1866; was on ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1867; on similar duty at Boston in 1868; and in 1869 was appointed to the chief command of the ill-starred Oneida.

The Other Officers.

Below we give some particulars concerning the other officers who were on duty on the Oneida at the last advices:—

Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart was born in Pennsylvania, June 30, 1840, and was appointed to the navy from that State, September 23, 1857. During the late war he was attached to the sloop St. Louis, which was detailed on special service. From that vessel he was transferred to the steamer Iroquois. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander July 25, 1866.

Lieutenant-Commander Alonzo W. Muldaur was born in New York, and was appointed to the navy as Acting Master, April 23, 1867. His promotion to his present rank was quite recent, though he had been attached to the Oneida since 1867.

Surgeon James Suddards, the son of the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in this city, was born in England, but was appointed to the navy from Pennsylvania May 17, 1849, entering the service as an Assistant Surgeon. He was attached to the sloop John Adams, on the coast of Africa, in 1849–50; to the storeship Lexington, of the Pacific Squadron, in 1852–53; to the Coast Survey in 1854–55; to the receiving ship at Boston in 1857; to the Coast Survey, again, in 1858–59; was commissioned as Surgeon April 24, 1861; was attached to the steam-sloop Canandaigua, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in 1862-64; to the receiving ship Vermont, at Brooklyn, in 1866; on special duty in this city in 1867; and in 1868 was ordered to the Oneida.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham was born in New York, and received his commission in January, 1865.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., the son of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, a well-known New Hampshire politician, who is now Collector of Customs at Washington, was born in New York, but was appointed from New Hampshire. He entered the service May 11, 1863, and his present commission dated from July 23, 1866.

Master Walter Sargent was a native of Maine, and was appointed Acting Master, August 15, 1866.

Master John R. Phelan was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy, June 12, 1866. He received a commission as Midshipman, and was attached to the Iroquois on the Asiatic station, and was subsequently transferred to the Oneida.

Master Isaac I. Yates originally entered the service September 21, 1861, and graduated at Annapolis June 12, 1866. He was first commissioned as Midshipman, and afterwards as Master. He was a native of New York.

Master Charles T. Arnold, a native of Massachusetts, but appointed from New York, entered the service October 14, 1862, and graduated at Annapolis June 12, 1866. Since his graeuation, Master Arnold was on the Asiatic squadron.

Ensign James W. Cowie was a Scotchman by birth. His appointment was from Iowa, in 1863. He graduated at Annapolis, June 6, 1867, and made a cruise as Midshipman in the Onward.

Napoleon B. Littig, the engineer in charge, was a native of Maryland, and entered the service in 1857.

Engineer Haviland Barstow was born in Massachusetts, entered the service in 1861.

Engineer Charles W. C. Senter was also born in Massachusetts, entered the service in 1863.

Carpenter Josiah D. Pinner was a Virginian by birth, and entered the service in 1860.

The captain's clerk, W. W. Crowningshield, was appointed to the navy from Massachusetts, as acting-Volunteer Lieutenant, in 1865.

The Oneida and Her Career.

The Oneida was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1861, her engines being constructed by Murphy & Co., of New York. On the 20th of November of the same year she was launched, and early in March, 1862, she was put in commission. She was rated third-class in the navy, and although built for ten guns carried but eight. In all respects she was thoroughly constructed and equipped. Her propeller had four flanges instead of two, and her engines were of 100 horse power. In length she was 228 feet, in breadth 33 feet, and in depth 13 feet. Her rig was that of a three-masted schooner. Her armament consisted of two 11-inch guns, four thirty-two pounders, and two heavy Dahlgren rifled guns.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the Oneida sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard under the command of Captain S. P. Lee. She accompanied Admiral Farragut's fleet in the famous expedition against New Orleans, and on the 24th of April passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the other steamers, under a heavy fire. No sooner had the fleet run past the forts than the Confederate gunboats attacked them, and, discovering one crossing her bows, the Oneida ran into her with a full head of steam, and, cutting her down, left her. Immediately after she aided in the destruction of the Governor Moore. On the day following this engagement the Oneida participated in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Chalmette, reducing them. On the 27th of April she destroyed the obstructions in the Mississippi river, above Carrollton, Miss., and on the 18th of May came in sight of Vicksburg, a demand for the surrender of which was made by her commander. On the 28th of June, when Farragut attacked and ran the batteries, the Oneida accompanied him. She also participated in the engagement which took place on July 15 of the same year, when the Confederate ram Arkansas surprised and successfully passed the fleets of Farragut and Davis above Vicksburg. Late in the year she was on duty blockading Mobile, when the privateer Oreto, afterwards known as the Florida, ran into the bay. Throughout the war the Oneida was attached to the West Gulf squadron, and although she was not conspicuously engaged in the naval operations which took place subsequent to 1862, she did good and effective service.

After the war ceased, the Oneida went into dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she was thoroughly repaired. In 1867 she was again put in commission and ordered to the Asiatic squadron, where she remained, cruising between the different ports in China and Japan. She started from Yokohama, where she had been for several weeks, on January 23, bound for Hong Kong, and must have been sunk the same day.

EXPLOSION.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Others Wounded.

A terrible boiler explosion took place at the sawmill of Messrs. Scott Brothers, near Adamsville, McNairy county, on Friday last, says the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 26th ult., which resulted in the death of five prominent citizens of the county, named respectively R. F. Scott, William Rose, Alonzo Holman, Frank Worden, and William Carroll. They were all in the engine room at the time the boiler exploded, and death was almost instantaneous. The body of one of the unfortunate men was hurled some distance through the air into the woods, and was precipitated with such force against a tree that a portion of the skin of the face adhered to the bark of the tree. Another had his head completely blown off, and the others were so frightfully mangled that it was almost impossible to recognize them. In order to show the force of the explosion it may be stated that a piece of the boiler weighing four hundred pounds was carried a distance of over five hundred yards from the sawmill. In its passage through the trees it lopped off the limbs as if half a dozen wood-choppers had been at work. The cause of the horrible catastrophe is unknown. Messrs. Scott and Rose were married men, and leave widows and families to lament their untimely loss. The other sufferers were all unmarried. The sad accident has created the greatest sympathy among all classes in the community of McNairy county, where the deceased were well known to the citizens and highly respected.

CATHOLICISM.

Consecration of Bishop Foley—Imposing Ceremonies at the Baltimore Cathedral.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., coadjutor and administrator of the diocese of Chicago, took place at the Cathedral in Baltimore yesterday. The consecration of a Bishop is one of the most august ceremonies in the ritual of the Catholic Church. The essential rite by which the power of the episcopacy is communicated is the imposition of hands, with prayer; but as said in the book of explanations of the ceremony, by the late Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, the preparatory examination—the delivery of the emblems of pastoral authority, and the various other ceremonies—form a whole which is at once splendid and impressive. The hour fixed for the ceremonial was 11 o'clock A. M., but long before that hour the Cathedral was densely packed in every part with an expectant throng, who sat, some of them, for five or six hours, including the four hours during which the consecration, in its great mass of details, was actually going on.

The procession consisted of a cross-bearer, followed by the acolytes; succeeding them came the students of St. Mary's Seminary, about fifty in number, the Rev. clergy of the other dioceses, the Very Rev. Administrators of dioceses. Then came Right Rev. Bishop Beckett, the Right Rev. Bishop elect, the Right Rev. Bishops McCloskey and Rosecrans. The Young Catholics' Friend Society, about one hundred and fifty in number, under the marshalship of A. J. Brand, acted as a guard of honor at the archiepiscopal residence and during the passage of the clergy. On entering the Cathedral the choir, under the leadership of Professor Gegan, with full orchestral accompaniments, burst forth in a grand *entree* march.

The large number of clergymen and others participating filled up the sanctuary, and many were forced to take seats outside the railing. The priests within the sanctuary included nearly all the clergymen from the different churches of the city.

Among the clergymen present from other cities were the Very Rev. C. J. Carter, vicar general and administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia; the Very Rev. J. J. Hayden, Very Rev. J. O'Connor, D. D., Rev. P. J. Bienkensop, S. J., and Rev. J. W. Gerdeman, all of Philadelphia.

The Cathedral was magnificently decorated for the occasion, and the Baltimore papers are full of details of the imposing ceremonies of the consecration, the most impressive portions being the administration of the oath; the examination; the prostration and laying on of hands; the invocation of the Holy Ghost; and the anointing with the Holy Chrism. The sermon was delivered at 1 o'clock, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware, and occupied about three-fourths of an hour in the delivery. Bishop Becker took as his text the 19th and 20th verses of the Gospel of St. Matthew (Catholic version), containing the commission to go and teach and baptize.

After the sermon, other ceremonies followed. The ceremony of placing the new bishop in the episcopal chair was finally performed in token of his being made a judge and ruler, the *Te Deum* was sung, the new bishop gave his blessing, and the rite was concluded. The congregation was dismissed at about 3 o'clock. In the evening, at 4 o'clock, Bishop Foley officiated pontifically at Vespers.

Bishop Foley was born in Baltimore on the 6th of March, 1823. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, and after finishing his collegiate course entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest on the 16th of August, 1846, and was sent to Montgomery county as his first mission. He was subsequently sent to this city, and after remaining here two years was removed to the Cathedral in Baltimore, by Archbishop Eccleston, where he has been chancellor, vicar-general, and administrator for the last twenty-two years.

MR. ROBESON STRIKING OIL.

Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Lost to the Government Through a Dinner to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Secretary Robeson is a jolly man. He loves a social glass and a social talk with his friends. He loves to do them services, and since he has been in the Department he has steadily advanced the interests of his boon companions. All men have their little failings. Robeson's failing is a good dinner, plenty of claret to follow, and a sufficiency of walnuts, and rather broad stories. Shortly after his elevation to the Secretaryship he came up to New York, and some friends who knew the man invited him to one of Delmonico's dinners. Robeson accepted, ate and drank to his heart's content, told stories and cracked jokes, and was duly applauded and flattered by the company.

At the same table sat some gentlemen who were in the oil and tallow business. They talked to the beaming Cabinet officer, and persuaded him that buying oil for the Naval Department here in America was a blunder; that if the United States wanted oil it could be got from their agents in Oporto at a considerable saving; and that the storeship bringing it home would save the freightage. Robeson saw the point, and the thing was agreed to. So when the United States storeship Guard sailed from New York with stores for the Mediterranean, on the 10th of December, to supply the squadron, which was not in any particular need, she landed three-fourths of her cargo at Oporto, and took on board 56,000 gallons of olive oil.

The price paid was 103 cents in gold per gallon, in tanks. It had therefore to be put in casks, weighed, and taken in lighters to the Guard, which, with commissions due officials, would cost some $4,320 in gold. Now, if to this we add the expenses incurred by importers, and necessarily by the Government, we shall find that the difference in exchange alone amounted to $5580·54 on the sum total of the above, namely, $62·00; that the interest on the gold for, say 90, would amount to $930·09; and that the marine insurance would amount to the same sum. If to this we add the duty which should have been paid, but which the revenue lost, we find a total in gold of $84,000.

To this has been added the amount of oil lost by leakage, which ranges according to the best authorities from 5 to 15 per cent. Taking an average of 10 per cent. of leakage, we find that of the 50,000 gallons of oil taken on board at Oporto, only 50,400 were landed in New York. This would make the cost 206 3-10 cents per gallon. Now, the Manhattan Oil Company and Tarrance & Co. had previously offered to supply the Naval Department with Malaga olive oil, considered the best in the market, and fetching the highest price, for $1·35 per gallon in casks, and to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Indian Outrages.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY

Women's Rights.

The Women Righters in a Tight Place—Will the Ladies Serve on Juries?—Another Mining Strike in the Lehigh District.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Mining Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, March 1.—Matters among miners in this section are very quiet to-day, with but slight indications of a strike. At a meeting of the Delaware and Hudson men yesterday afternoon it was voted not to suspend until some future time, when it becomes more general in other districts. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western men also refuse to suspend at present. Advices from Hazleton this morning state that all the miners in that place and vicinity, with the exception of A. Pardee & Co.'s men, have stopped work.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The following bills were considered:—

House bill regulating the First Survey district was laid over on motion of Mr. Nagle.

House bill allowing parties in interest to name their own auditors was defeated on motion of Mr. Connell.

House bill incorporating the Philadelphia Wood Paving Company passed.

Senate bill authorizing Morris, Tasker & Co. to lay and operate a railroad on Moyamensing avenue was laid over at the request of Mr. Heuszey.

Senate bill divorcing David Wead from his wife was passed; the husband lived in Luzerne county for two years and the wife lived in New York.

Senate bill divorcing Wm. Niel from his wife was passed; the cause was alleged incompatibility of temper.

House bill opening Fifteenth street was laid over on motion of Mr. Connell.

Senate House bill defining the line of Thompson street passed.

Senate bill incorporating the Mantua Hall and Market Company passed.

House.

Among the bills introduced were the following:—

Mr. Bolleau, urging Congress to repeal the present Income Tax law, because it is inquisitorial and oppressive, besides being in the nature of a direct tax and questionable on the score of constitutionality.

Mr. Josephs, a supplement to the Weccacoe Legion. Also, to the Point Breeze Park Association. Also, to the Southwest Building Association. Also, extending the jurisdiction of Philadelphia Alderman to cases of contract not exceeding $300. Also, to cases of trover and conversion and actions of trespass for injuries done to real or personal property. Appeals may be taken, when its amount is over $100, in the Common Pleas or the District Court.

Mr. Albright, macadamizing Nicetown lane.

Mr. Miller, confirming the revision of grades on Albion street.

Mr. Buffington, that any election officer who shall refuse to receive and count the vote of any citizen in his district on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Daily, incorporating the Orion Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Daily asked that the bill be laid on the table. This was objected to by Mr. Creitz, of Lehigh, and the bill at the request of Mr. Daily was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Aimes presented the following:—

"That if any obligor mortgager or other person liable for the payment of any bond mortgage, interest coupon or debt of any description, not made payable, the express terms of the contract, in gold or silver coin, and incurred prior to February 26th, 1862 shall tender in payment thereof when and after the same may be due and payable the full amount of any such debt or liability in legal-tender notes issued by authority of the United States, and the creditor or person to whom the same is payable shall refuse or decline to accept such legal-tender notes in payment theoreof either before or after suit brought for the recovery of any such debt at law or in equity, the plaintiff in such suit shall not be entitled to judgment or damages exceeding the amount of such debt with interest thereon to the date of such tender, but such judgment shall have interest only at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and no execution shall issue thereon until all the liabilities and debts of the United States shall be made payable in gold and silver coin by act of Congress; provided, however, that this act shall expire on the first day of July A. D. 1872."

Mr. Beans, that the Brownsburg Delaware Bridge Company may lay one or more railroad tracks on the bridge which they are authorized to erect, and lease said track or tracks to any railroad company now incorporated or which may hereafter be incorporated. This bridge is said to be thirty miles above Trenton.

Mr. Parsons, joint resolutions directing the Governor, Attorney-General, and Auditor-General to urge the General Government to pay the border raid claims.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Whisky Decision.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The whisky belonging to Matteon & Goodell, which had been seized by the Government authorities, and has occupied the United States District Court for several days, was last night decided by a verdict for the Government on nearly all the counts of the indictment. The case involved about $40,000 worth of spoils.

A heavy snow-storm commenced here at midnight.

Female Jurors.

LARAMIE CITY, March 1.—Among the jurors drawn for the March term of the Albany County Wyoming Court were eleven ladies, some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens. The excitement caused by this proceeding is immense.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Respect to Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, March 1.—The citizens of Cambridge, at a public meeting last evening, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Anson Burlingame. The meeting listened to addresses on the subject by Theophilus Parsons, R. H. Dana, and ex-Mayors Sargent and Russell.

The Charlestown Navy Yard.

Orders have been given to reinstate half of the discharged workmen in the Charlestown Navy Yard, and they will resume work to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 1.—The joint resolution proposing amendments to the State constitution so as to enfranchise colored men and ex-Confederates passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 4. It was passed by the House on Friday last by a vote of 36 to 18. It has to be concurred in by the Legislature next winter and then submitted to the people in October, 1871. Under it the enfranchised Confederates will first vote in October, 1872.

Silver Mine in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—Silver mines of unparalelled richness have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore is found to contain a larger percentage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. They will be developed in the spring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieutenant Commander George W. Coffin is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to report to Commodore Joseph F. Green as chief of staff to that officer.

Ensign Horace McElroy has resigned.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Outrage.

HELENA, Montana Territory, March 1.—On Thursday last a party of intoxicated Spokane Indians came to a ranche twenty miles from town, and their demands for a free supply of whisky being refused, they destroyed most of the furniture about the premises and left. The three white men who occupied the ranche barricaded the doors against the Indians, who returned in a short time, but being unable to enter the house, stole fifteen head of horses. The whites recaptured the horses next day. The Indians threaten further violence.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 1—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅝; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 29⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 1.—Whale Oil quiet and steady. Sugar firm for both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum firmer but not higher. Tallow quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet and steady.

BREMEN, March 1.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, March 1.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 1—1 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90⅝; of 1867, 88¾; Erie Railroad, 21⅝; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 29.

PARIS, March 1.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—1 P. M.—The cotton sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales. The advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause dullness in the cotton market here. Receipts of wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters, of which 30,000 quarters are American.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum opened flat at 59f. 59c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is favorable to continued ease as long as the present dullness in trade prevails. The deposits, compared with the previous week, have diminished $365,817, whilst specie has increased $140,117, and legal tenders $170,514. There is also an expansion in loans of $233,093, which, in the face of diminished deposits, shows ample reserves. The clearings show a material reduction in aggregate business of over $4,000,000, and the figures reflect the prevailing apathy of the money market and the general business prostration. There is very little doing among the money lenders, and borrowers continue to rule the market.

Gold opened weak, but advanced from 115 to 115⅝, closing about noon at 115⅝. The market was less excited this morning than for several days past.

Government bonds are active and quite strong prices advancing all down the list with the exception of the 10-40s, which are not quoted, the interest falling due to-day.

The Stock market was dull, and at the opening prices ruled weak but improved, closing steady. City securities continue firm, with sales of the old issues at 100½, and of the new at 101¾. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 90¾, a decline.

In Reading Railroad there was not much doing—sales at 48⅛@48⅝, closing about 5/@⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet, with small sales at 57; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115⅝, an advance of ⅛, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¼. 75 was offered for Norristown, 36⅛ for North Pennsylvania, and 34¼ for Catawissa preferred.

Coal, bank, canal, and passenger railway stocks were out of favor, and the bids were trifling and nominal.

—This morning the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank very kindly granted a furlough of sixty days to their Vice-President, J. W. Torrey, Esq. The arduous labors of Mr. Torrey have seriously undermined his health. On this account the relaxation which has thus been granted is greatly needed. During his absence the duties of the Vice-President will be ably performed by Dell Noblit, Esq., and the bank can congratulate itself that the Vice-Presidentship will be in such good keeping. We sincerely hope that the holiday may be of the greatest service, and that Mr. Torrey may again return to resume his duties in the full enjoyment of health.

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of February, 1870:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$117,358 62
Silver deposits and purchases	127,100·78
Total deposits	$244,459·30

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	18,390	$367,800·00
Eagles	25	250·00
Half Eagles	25	125·00
Three Dollars	25	75·00
Quarter Eagles	25	62·50
Dollars	25	25·00
Fine Bars	25	8,976·04
Total	18,515	$377,313·54
SILVER.		
Dollars	21,150	$21,150·00
Half-dollars	33,550	16,775·00
Quarter Dollars	150	37·50
Dimes	150	15·00
Half Dimes	13,750	687·50
Three-cent Pieces	3,150	94·50
Fine Bars	....	4,579·12
Total	71,900	$43,338·62
NICKEL.		
Five-cent Pieces	760,000	$38,000·00
Total	760,000	$38,000·00
BRONZE.		
One-cent Pieces	500,000	$5,000·00
Total	500,000	$5,000·00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	18,515	$368,337·50
Silver Coinage	71,900	38,759·50
Base Coinage	1,260,000	43,000·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,350,415	$450,097·00

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1865 113¾@113⅞; do., July, 1865, 111¾@112; do., do., 1867, 112⅝@112¾; do., 1868, 112⅝@112¾; 10-40s, 109@109¼; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111½. Gold, 115¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116⅝; do., 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do. 1864, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@112; do. 1867, do. 112⅝@112¾; do. 1868, do., 112½@112¾; 10-40s, 109@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¼@115⅝; Silver, 115@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $85@86; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $95@96; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $115@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do. 1864, 113@113¼; do. 1865, 113¼@113⅝; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do., July, 1867, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108⅝@109; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 115¼@115¾.

NAHE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115	12 45 P. M.	116
10·50 "	115¾	12·48 "	115¾
11 00 "	115¾	12·68 "	115¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, Old	100⅛	$1000 Le gold 1	90⅝
$2600 City 6s, N	101⅜	200 sh Read R.	c. 48⅜
$500 C & Am 6s, 83	86⅜	200 do	s.830. 48⅜
$1000 Pa 6s 1st sc	103⅛	47 sh Penna R.	s. 57
$1100 Leh 6s, '84	s. 85	200 do	s.830. 56⅜
$500 N Penna 6s	91	41 do	s. 57
$3000 Leh V R n bds Cp	94¾	10 do	57
$1000 N Cent R Bds of 1900	83⅜	10 sh Cam & Am	115⅛
$1000 do	c. 83⅜	2 do	115⅞
$1000 do	83⅜	20 sh Bk of N Am	229½
$1000 Hunt & B Top 1st mt	83	2 sh Leh V R	54⅝
		7 do	54⅝
		100 sh Big Mount	6¼

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The excitement which attends the great decline in gold is exhibited in no more curious fact than that at an early hour this morning the brokers were dealing in the precious metal at the door steps of the up-town hotels, and long before the usual time of business made immense transactions. The news from Washington produced such a rush to cover on the part of the 'shorts' that the price advanced to 117, but during the session of the board eventually fell to 115—the lowest yet in the present downward movement.

"The instructions from Washington were soon set forth in detail on the blackboard at the Sub-Treasury:—

During the month of March, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold and offers of bonds as follows:—

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, March 3—One million dollars.
Thursday, March 17—One million dollars.
Thursday, March 31—One million dollars.
all on account of the Sinking Fund.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, March 2—One million dollars (Special Fund).
Thursday, March 10—One million dollars (Sinking Fund).
Wednesday, March 16—One million dollars (Special Fund).
Thursday, March 24—One million dollars (Sinking Fund).
Wednesday, March 30—One million dollars (Special Fund).

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

"This document produced renewed excitement. It was originally supposed that only two millions of gold would be sold during March, but the month having the full thirty-one days, and the last day falling on Thursday, it happens that another gold day is included, and hence the schedule provides for the sale of a third million of gold. The mind of Wall street is so sensitive at this period that the circumstance was sufficient to produce a small panic, in which the 'bulls' who had bought against the contingecy of reduced sales of gold unloaded at once—a step to which they were, moreover, prompted by the further advance of five-twenties in London, which came 90⅝, while Congress summarily disposed of a resolution proposing a redistribution of the currency. It seems evident from all the facts which have so far transpired that Mr. Boutwell in furthering his plans of funding the national debt is determined to bring the prices of the five-twenties and gold together. Hence, despite his need of currency, he keeps his gold sales steady and increases his bond purchases—exactly contrary to what would be inferred from the condition of the national Treasury. However, as Mr. Boutwell has a right to make the best bargain he can in the interest of the Government, his policy may be perfectly correct in thus keeping his real plans out of sight. Should he on Thursday next accept all the bids for gold that may be submitted, it is evident that in a falling market he is employing the best means to get the highest price for his treasure. The possibility of this fact, strengthened by the reduced condition of his currency balance, led to a pressure to sell gold, and the price fell to 115."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 1.—The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers for the better grades of winter wheat families, which are in small supply. 600 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·00, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·75 per bbl. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat fallen off, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25½. Rye is quoted at $1 for Western. Corn is in fair demand, and the offerings are larger, and prices 1 cent lower. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 91@92c. Oats are firm but quiet; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and depressed. Sales of 250 bushels from first hands at $7@7·12½. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky may be quoted at $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—The ship N. Boynton, from Callao, received orders at the Capes to proceed to New York. Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Northwood, from Montevideo. Passed out—Schr T. H. Oakes, for Barbados.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, Zaza, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4½ days, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 64 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, 31 days from Galveston, with cotton to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Adeline B., Jefferson, from Leesburg, with wood.

Schr E. S. Reeves, Loper, 1 day from Morris river, with glass to Mitchell & Erwin.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah—Rev.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

INTERVIEWERS

From the N. Y. Times.

It is rather dismal to think that there is, after all, nothing new under the sun, but it is greatly to be feared that it is true. When President Lincoln was informed by an interviewer of the period that one of his Generals took too much whisky, he archly expressed the wish that somebody would send a barrel of the same sort to divers other of the commanders. We all hoped that the witticism was original. But, alas, Charles II had said something very like it before. Dryden tells us, apropos of his indecent play of *Evening Love*, the plot of which he took from Calderon, that some one accused him to the King of plagiarism, but that the monarch "only desired that they who accused me of theft would always steal him plays like mine." We fear, too, that the "interviewers" have been heard of before, and that, like many words and phrases branded by some of our English cousins as "Americanisms," but which are to be found even in such well-known pages as those of Shakespeare and Chaucer, interviewing is no thing of modern growth, but claims the reverence due to antiquity.

Whan we say that two of our late Presidents were killed by interviewers, we are apt to think that great men were never before slain by such a cause, and that the cases of Harrison and Taylor are unique in history. But probably Alexander the Great saw his convivial interviewers too often, and there is not the least doubt that the interview of L. Q. Flaminius with the King of Bithynia was the immediate occasion of the death of Hannibal. The universal practice of interviewing at Rome furnished a plausible opportunity for the assassination of Julius Cæsar; and, to come down to more modern times, it is beyond peradventure that the interviews of Sir Hudson Lowe hastened the death of the Great Napoleon. The truth is that history and tradition are packed with instances of the mischief wrought by this prying class, and that from the days when that luckless *mari sage* of a Menelaus went to Crete, leaving his Helen to the passionate assaults of Paris, down to our modern era, when the same thing happens every day and is chronicled in the newspapers, interviewing has existed as an art more or less fine, and probably will do so until the end of the chapter. There are, however, periods of action and reaction, of rise and decline, in this as in other arts, which are brought about by various accidental or providential circumstances. Thus, after the interview of Marsyas with Apollo, or that of the eager daygod with the lovely Acantha, we can readily understand how interviewing went out of fashion for a time among the Greeks. A later instance was that of poor Willis—who perhaps deserves to be styled the first great American interviewer—whose experience was almost as discouraging for disciples in the art. The memory of catastrophes like these dies out, however, in time; the beauties and joys of interviewing again loom up to dazzle the imagination, and an era comes, as among ourselves to-day, when the delightful old custom blossoms like the rose.

The cardinal principle of interviewing is, of course, that no man has a right to his own time. He may have a right to his own coat, dinner, or horse, which take time to earn, but these are clearly very different things. It is plain that idle or imprudent curiosity, or a desire for self-aggrandizement at the expense of others, warrants any species of intrusion at all hours and places, and that only absurd fastidiousness will object to it. The ridiculous old custom of sending up cards—implying the right of accepting or declining a visit on the part of the recipient—is, of course, exploded by the triumph of this principle. There are other coterminous principles—but this is the basic and immutable one. Its sense and significance can be abundantly illustrated. None can dispute that it is of more consequence that public men should devote their hours to defining their position to half-drunken reporters, to the end of satisfying prurient inquisitiveness than that those hours should be devoted to the public service. Equally manifest is it—to compare great things with small—that authors and artists and their agents should consume without introduction the moments of the journalist who criticizes their work. Their own opinions of the latter are obviously of so much more consequence than those of a distinterested observer, and it is of so much greater moment for public information that the former views should be promulgated than the latter, that the delicacy and propriety of this custom cannot for an instant be questioned. These instances are fairly typical of a host of others. So long as morbid curiosity or short-sighted selfishness can be gratified in a free country it would be ungraceful as well as inconvenient to attempt opposition.

Besides, opposition brings its punishment. It is true that the mud thrown by the interviewers brushes off easily when dry. But who likes to be pelted for all that? Moreover we should remember that although the interviewers collect much dirt, they occasionally gather in something bright and precious as well. They go about, indeed, like the suite of the first Russian Ambassador painted by Macaulay, who says they swept through the London ballrooms dropping pearls and lice. Let us take the good and the bad together, since it is not given to our generation to enjoy them apart; and, so long as omnipotent public opinion tolerates the interviewers and their mediums, let us have patience and endure.

LIBERTY ACCORDING TO THE GUILLOTINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of the political phenomena of the time was the grand banquet in Paris to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. Need we say that Guiseppe Mazzini wrote a letter to the assembled patriots of the guillotine, offering a tragic toast about Rome and Paris? Garibaldi, too, represented himself to these melodramatic liberals by the humane and decent sentiment:—"Let us drown in blood the putrid catafalque of the despotism of the priests." Rochefort must have sent his *Marseillaise* sentiment that the gallows and guillotine should be abolished except in the case of sovereigns. M. Louis Blanc has apparently received just censure for writing to the same meeting of blood-drinkers, though he redeems himself, we understand, by the faith that the dead return, and that murder is bad policy.

Each of these men has been at some time a professed enemy of capital punishment. Each of them is a declared champion of the largest liberty. Each of them believes in some plan whereby the world's fortune can be distributed, so that the rich shall be poorer and the poor richer. Most of them are, as their sentiments express, men of fierce humanity, who would be cruel only to be kind. All of them have had to deal with exasperating phases of monarchical oppression, and we dare not lightly judge them. But when Messrs. Garibaldi and Mazzini wrote their toasts to the deadly banquet in Paris, they helped to celebrate not only the death of one weak man who, when he went to the guillotine, was for once the noblest because the most Christian man in France, but the bloody outgush of torrent-like massacre of which this execution was the awful source. They celebrated not only the death of King Louis, but of his wife and family; not only of princes, but of the people—the vices of Mirabeau, the horrible audacity of Danton, the reptile cruelty of Marat, the fatal heartlessness of Robespierre—in short, all that makes intellectual men devils, and the *Pandemonium of the Reign of Terror* a favorite drama for a certain order of the French enthusiasts. They sat down to feast on horrors, and might have remembered that last night when the Girondists supped together. By straining a point they might have brought themselves round to celebrate the massacres of the *coup d'etat;* for murder is murder, whether done by king or demagogue.

Fearful and wonderful, in some points of view, is the spirit which, after decades of unavailing bloodshed, rejoices in such an event as the first murder. Perhaps it is right for us, however, to accept the late politic convocation of French worms over the memory of sad King Louis as in the natural order of a peculiar train of events. It is natural, perhaps, that great self-absorbed, all-absorbing monsters of personality should have grown like tumors on a country which has witnessed the hideous looseness of morals and disrespect of all persons shown in the days of the guillotine. It is natural for the country which had Robespierre to be punished with Napoleon, and for Napoleon to be stung with Rochefort. The worst commentary to be made on the perniciousness of the Empire seems to be that in this day of grace men calling themselves liberals assemble to feast over the name of a poor blundering king—who, after all, was less blundering than the scores of his executioners who perished miserably by the very instrument they erected—whose offense against France was slight compared to the crime of its present ruler, who may soon die, but will not soon resign or be killed. After nineteen years of probation, has France not outgrown the Reign of Terror? Has Napoleon only been an educator of *sans culottes* and king-killers? Has he been training up executioners only to have it asked who shall put them to death in their turn?

A new French caricature represents Napoleon speaking to a ballet-girl who wears the liberty cap. The new revolution in France must oppose the idea of imperialism with something better than libertinism. The excesses of the guillotine, the saturnalias of terror, were the fruits of libertinism, and not liberty, carried out into the extreme of horror. Frenchmen are as able as other men, but they cannot set right their disjointed society by new dislocations. They have terrible children among them, ready to do Traupmann's work for liberty's sake in an age when there are plenty of generous people who hardly understand that liberty can be robbed for and butchered for like other selfish prizes, and that intellectual men can be fascinated with great problems of revenge, and come to view conventional assassination as a necessity. M. Rochefort quotes Robespierre—and Danton and Mirabeau are the apostles of the young students who in Belgium echoed Proudhon's teaching in a cry of "Down with God!" to have it caught up in Spain by a mad Republican, Suner de Capdevilla. It is plain that the liberty of the guillotine counts out one important element in the direction of human affairs—the Almighty.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

From the Richmond State Journal.

The bill which passed Congress yesterday, and only lacks the signature of the President to become a law, includes the names of many of the first men of the State who have hitherto been in bitter hostility to the General Government. After having swallowed so huge a camel we cannot see the necessity of straining at gnats. Our own views are well known on this subject. We have been in favor of a general removal of disabilities from all the people of the South, although it would militate against both our personal and political interests. The only difficulty in our mind was to discover the simplest method of accomplishing the end. The Constitution requires personal application—and it is doubtful if there is any other way of getting over the difficulties which environ the question of universal amnesty, than by an amendment to the fourteenth amendment which shall strike out the disabling clause. Such an amendment would have to be adopted by three-fourths of the votes, and the process would consequently be very slow. Personal application is too troublesome to be thought of, for we must recollect that it is not alone those who are disabled by the fourteenth amendment, but ninety-nine hundredths of the white inhabitants of the South, who are almost equally disabled by the test oath. A great many of those whose disabilities have been removed were men of the latter class. This very large class could be restored to all their forfeited rights and privileges by a simple law of Congress repealing the oath of office of 1862, popularly known as the test oath or ironclad. This oath, it seems to us, has accomplished all the good purposes that it was intended to accomplish, and has prevented all the evils that it was intended to provide against, and it might now be repealed without detriment to the public good. Unscrupulous men have not been deterred, either by conscience or public opinion, from subscribing to it, when their interests stood in the way; and it has, therefore, been of late years little more than a ban upon honest and conscientious people in the South, to keep them out of offices and employments under the provisional State and Federal Governments. Consequently, as it will only place the poor soldier of the Confederate Army, who held no office before the war, on the same footing with the leading politicians of Virginia who were restored to all their political rights yesterday, and give them an equal chance in the Federal offices, we say let the test oath be repealed, and the humbler class be thus placed upon the same footing with the old office-holders.

Let us see how the test oath operates: Mr. Raleigh T. Daniel was yesterday relieved of his political disabilities, which also relieves him from the Congressional test oath, which is required to be taken by all officers of the United States Government, whether in the North or the South, and all Senators and members of Congress, no matter where they were born or reside, and even though they may have been in the United States army during the war. Mr. Daniel is now fully rehabilitated, and can be elected to Congress next fall and take his seat in that body, or he can be elected or appointed to any other office in the State or United States; and yet there are 100,000 men in Virginia, any one of whom has been less proscriptive of Northern men and Republicans than Mr. Daniel or Mr. Stuart, who cannot accept an office under the Federal Government, who cannot run against Mr. Daniel for Congress or the Senate, simply because they would not be able to subscribe to the test oath. Therefore, as matters now stand, the very men whom Congress intended to punish are being fully pardoned, while those it intended to pardon are still undergoing punishment. The repeal of the test oath would open up the Federal offices to all who are not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, and would furthermore render perjury unnecessary. It would be a favor granted to the real people of the South which they would fully recognize and appreciate, as it would at once open up to them all the avenues to preferment in the General Government, and so long as these are closed we cannot expect much of that old love for the flag to return. Were it in our power, we would at once restore every man, woman, and child in the South to every right that has been forfeited, and thus show that we had forgotten and forgiven the past, by our willingness to trust them in the future.

If, therefore, the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment cannot be removed by general law, why, then, at least, let the oath be repealed. That act will restore at least nine-tenths of our people to a position of equality in the Union. And then let the old office-holders, who are disabled by the Constitution, bide their time patiently, and await the pleasure of Congress. We make this appeal in behalf of the soldiers of the late Confederate army, who surrendered in good faith when the war closed, and who are anxious to take again to their hearts the flag of their fathers, but who feel that they are held in distrust by the country, so long as they are deprived of an equal participation in the Government.

REVEL.

From the N. Y. World.

The sound of Revel which by night preluded Waterloo bids fair to be repeated day and night in the Senate. The mud-colored Mississippi parson has been led to his seat in that august chamber, and his membership acknowledged by the united voices of his radical coadjutors. There is at last a "nigger in the national wood-pile," and no mistake. He did not come there because the citizens of the State which he assumes to represent wanted him. Capua would as soon have sent a Lestrygonian upon her embassies, or Achaia summoned a hairy Colchian amid her Amphyctions. Mississippi didn't want him, but he comes at the behest of those who, since the termination of the war, have imposed upon the prostrate South every species of tyranny and outrage. It would be inconsistent in them not to receive him with ceremonious honors, and we are not surprised that Sensor Wilson, whose sensibility of odors is not acute, should have played the part of gentleman usher and escorted him to his seat with a profusion of obese genuflexions. It is noteworthy that Senator Sumner, who does not share his colleague's olfactory apathy, did not fall upon the brunette bosom of the murky Mississippian and consecrate him with a baptism of tears. He could not have made any use of his emotional brine which would have been more consistent with his antecedents and principles. But he withheld that desirable aspersion, and the "nigger" took his seat without moistening. He was slapped on the back with reckless cordiality by Nye and other muscular radicals, and his hand was vigorously shaken by at least a quorum. It remains now to see what he will do beyond making his immediate neighbors uncomfortable. According to the radical theory his advent in the Senate ought to usher in a new era. They have promised all manner of millennial beatitudes as the consequence of letting the nigger vote and be voted for. Well, he votes. He generally votes the radical ticket, but has been known in periods of excitement to deposit turnpike tickets, champagne labels, and mottoes. His representative sits in the highest deliberative body in the nation, and we await with interest the salutary results which the radicals have promised us. What will he do? Will he purge the legislature of those who sell cadetships for a price, and those who interpose pettifogging vindications of that infamy from their place in Congress? He ought to do this. He carries a carpet-bag himself, and he ought to exact punctilious behavior from his white brethren who are similarly handicapped. Perhaps he will give us a new scheme of finance which will roll the stone from the grave of our national industry. A necessary preliminary to this would be to teach Boutwell some of the rudiments of arithmetic and political economy. This, we take it, he would find even less easy than to instruct Robeson as to the difference between the jibboom and the lee scuppers, or between the anchor and the admiral. The latter has been tried with considerable assiduity, but with no other result than to break the heart of the instructor and hopelessly cloud the nautical perceptions of the Secretary. So we can have but little hopes of the efficacy of the former. He may, perhaps, chasten the asperity of Hoar and read him dulcet lessons of courtesy, and may set an example of good manners to Butler, and of temperance to Chandler, and of evangelical piety to Nye. He may set his face like a dark-colored flint against the removal of the capital, and may in sundry and divers ways vindicate the wisdom which has summoned him from the canebrake and the cotton-field to the seat of the lawgiver. If he should happen to fail to accomplish all these promised results, there is but one thing left for us. Having in vain summoned the nigger to our rescue, and haply found him an obetacle and a bore, we shall have to invoke the aid of the women. It would be an august spectacle to see Wilson, with backward step and slow, ushering Susan B. Anthony to her rocking-chair in the middle aisle, while Sumner meekly bore her train, and Nye followed up the rear with a plate of buttered buns and a teapot. Susan would, of course, need a little sustenance to help her through her maiden harangue, and neither her gender nor her principles would permit her to fall back upon the chewing quid or the bracing cocktail. If she should likewise turn out a failure, and the truth dawn upon us at last that neither coffee-colored preachers nor matrons of alabaster and rose are to bring about our political salvation, it will be admitted that a great deal of wind has been wasted.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL—THE ARGUMENT OF MR. ORTON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, continued his speech in opposition to the Postal Telegraph bill before the Senate Committee on Post Offices on Saturday. He claimed that it was unjust to reduce the rates of telegraphy in this country to the basis of rates where the wires are under governmental control in Europe, and held that as the telegraph was "essential" only to the few here, legislation could be better directed to lowering the prices of food and clothing for the many. As to European Governments assuming control of the wires, he claimed that the system of government in Europe gave privileges to the people rather to keep them quiet and in subjection than to extend any benefit to them; and as ours is not a paternal government we should leave it to the people not only to govern themselves, but to promote in their own way everything requisite for social intercourse or business interests. As to the proposed consolidation of competing lines, he held it to be the true policy of Congress to favor competition and thereby encourage cheap rates, rather than to control all the wires itself by the proposed postal system.

It is merely begging the question to say that reducing the price of food and clothing for the many should be the object of Congressional legislation rather than reducing the taxes of the telegraphy for the few. Congress can very easily attend to both matters without rushing its business. The one is a question merely of tariff, and is always affected by prices in Europe and the duties imposed on imports, in order either to protect our own manufacturers or to obtain a revenue for the Government. But the rates of internal telegraphing are not affected by imports, and are not at present a source of much Government revenue. In the event of Government taking control of the wires, however, they will become a source of revenue at such reduced rates as will make them accessible, as they are already essential, to the many. As to Mr. Orton's idea that we should leave the people to promote their own social and business intercourse, it is a true and good one, but it is his own monopoly which prevents their carrying out the idea. Our Government is a Government of the people, and while they could promote their own business and social intercourse through the Government telegraph, they are debarred from doing so through his monopoly. The imperial autocrat of France, to whom Mr. Orton refers as extending only the minor privileges of cheap telegraphy to the people, while he is held upon his throne by the bayonets of his soldiery, is prototyped here not by our Government, but by such monopolies as the Western Union, except that the latter does not extend even such a privilege to the people. But Napoleon finds this very privilege of cheap telegraphy the deadliest weapon against his soldiers' bayonets, and the Western Union seem to think it equally deadly against their monopoly. As to the fostering of consolidation by the purchase of the wires for the use of the Government, Mr. Orton, as President of the Western Union Company, can certainly enter no just protest. He cannot seriously argue against it on the grounds of monopoly in the same breath in which he says that his company would be able to get control even of the governmental organization proposed in one of the postal telegraph bills. His company has been regularly in the habit of buying up smaller lines and weaker companies, and now own three-fourths or more of all the lines. They will admit of no healthful competition. A monopoly of telegraphing by the Government would be a people's monopoly, if one at all, like the present postal system, cheap and efficient, and not what it is under the Western Union, essential to the few and inaccessible to the people at large.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 200 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc, and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,
MACHINERY AGENCY,
No. 917 MARKET STREET,
2 10 thstuln* PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of 4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N.B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 23§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, troubles and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 2nd of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 36 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DISPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The amount of taxes received yesterday was $173,833·52, which, with the sum of $1,093,684·18, makes the total amount thus far received $1,267,517·70.

—George Ryan, the child who had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse, in Cherry street, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—William McCauseland, fifty-seven years old, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 2225 Filbert street. He had had a severe spell of coughing after taking a drink, and died before it could be checked. A jury summoned by the Coroner attributed his death to debility.

—Samuel Woolston, the alleged proprietor of a gambling establishment said to exist at No. 903 Chesnut street, and included in the list against whom true bills were recently found by the Grand Jury, was last night arrested at a public house on the Ridge road.

—The full nine of the Athletic Base Ball Club is now announced as follows:—McBride, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Radcliffe, short stop; Fisler, first base; Reach, second base; Berry, third base; McMullin, left field; Sensenderfer, centre field; Fisher, right field. Meyerle will probably be first substitute.

—Yesterday Mayor Fox was interviewed by a delegation from the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The object of this meeting with the Mayor was to secure the establishment by the city authorities of an asylum for dogs, where the finer breeds might be kept, and the vagabond curs gently and painlessly immolated.

—A mass meeting of Knights of St. Crispin was held last evening at the hall, Fourth street, above Vine, to consider the lists of wages for the different branches of bench work. An animated discussion took place respecting the various reports presented, but the action of the meeting having to be endorsed by the Grand Lodge, the prices named will not be considered binding until ratified by that body.

—Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the stone shoddy mill of Washington Patton, in Darby. The flames increased with great rapidity, and meeting with no obstacle, soon enveloped the entire structure. It was some time before the firemen could gather, owing to the distance to be traversed. The loss on stock and machinery will be $10,000, and an equal amount on the building. A partial insurance is held on this loss.

—The census of the Almshouse yesterday was as follows:—Number in the house, 3183, being a decrease of 49 from the corresponding week last year. Admitted within the last two weeks, 181; discharged, 151; eloped, 18. Lodgings granted within the last two weeks, 179; number of meals given, 484. There are in the male department 1383, of whom 317 are insane. In the female department 1728, of whom 469 are insane.

—Special Officer Andrew Noble, who has been detailed by Mayor Fox to report as to the condition of the public streets, yesterday reported the following as being unusually filthy:—Berks street, above Tenth. Noble street, west of Second, gutters in a filthy condition. Montgomery street, near Seventh. Ninth street, near Wallace. In some of these places the water is running over the pavements, and the citizens are experiencing the greatest possible annoyance from this and other causes.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, injured as described:—

Ann McCann, sixty years of age, residing at No. 305 Cypress street, arm broken by falling on the pavement.

James Rooney, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 2618 Lombard street, collar bone broken by falling from the steam cars at Gray's Ferry.

William Walker, aged thirty years, residing at No. 345 Walker street, with his head cut by some person unknown.

Charles McDaniel, aged sixty-nine years, residing in West Philadelphia, badly hurt by falling down stairs on Sunday night.

—A meeting of the ministers and laymen of the Evangelical Churches of this city and vicinity was held yesterday in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Chesnut street, above Twelfth. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and Rev. A. L. Agnew acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to form a Branch Alliance of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to meet in this country next fall. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. O. Johnson. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, and on motion of Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution. Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Rev. Dr. J. B. Dales and Rev. Dr. D. H. Boardman also were appointed. The committee retired and in a short time reported a constitution, which was adopted.

—At a meeting of property owners held last evening, the following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company to at once convert their road into a freight road, as provided for, and we will pledge them our support and co-operation to ensure its success.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to urge upon the officers of the said company, the interests here represented, and the city at large, the immediate conversion of their road as provided for in the act of Assembly referred to.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The committee consists of C. A. Walborn, Thomas Woods, P. R. Hoops, W. Lockridge, and H. Cartwright.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¼.

—The coal miners' strike will not likely be so formidable as at first anticipated.

—The Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. All the inmates escaped.

—Colonel Yerger has been turned over to the civil authorities in Mississippi, and committed without bail.

—One result of the franking abolition agitation has been the increased sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

—Representative R. B. Butler, of Tennessee, and Mungen, of Ohio, are the latest implicated in the sale of cadetships.

—A majority of 600 will be reported by the Congressional Committee in the case of Col. Taylor in the Fifth Pennsylvania District.

—General Potts, nominated for Governor of Montana, will doubtless be confirmed on the adjournment of the Territorial Legislature.

—Owing to the fact that the official notifications from all the States that have ratified the fifteenth amendment not having been received, the President is unable to issue the official proclamation.

—A stormy meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood took place in New York yesterday, and at its close one of the members, Patrick J. Mehan, was shot by another named James Heenan.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—In the Senate the Funding bill coming up in order, Mr. Sherman spoke in explanation and advocacy of it. Mr. Davis gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned. In Executive session of the Senate a motion by Senator Rice to reconsider the nomination of Judge Strong was discussed, but no action was taken. Seven nominations were confirmed, among them Max Weber to be Internal Revenue Assessor of the Sixth District of New York.

—In the House the Indian Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Beck offered a joint resolution, extending the time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond to three years from the date of entry; and Mr. Hooper offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for each month after the first year. Without disposing of the matter, the House adjourned, after making Mr. Cullom's Anti-Polygamy bill the special order for March 22.

Foreign Affairs.

—The miners' strike in Wales is extending.

—A bank failure has caused much distress in the southern provinces of Italy.

—The Spanish Cortes is still engaged over the proposition to indict Cardinal Garcia.

—Several Spanish army officers have been transferred from Madrid to distant parts of the country, in consequence of disloyal utterances.

—Quite a stir has been created in English political circles by the acceptance of the Duke of Richmond of the Tory leadership in the "Lords."

—Mr. Gladstone promises to introduce an Irish and Scotch educational measure; also, to afford Parliament an opportunity of discussing the subject of commercial treaties.

The Dundas Estate.

A few days ago we referred to the proceedings in the Supreme Court with regard to the administration of the estate of the late James Dundas, Esq. At the request of James Dundas Lippincott, Esq., we publish the executors' version of the case.

They would invite attention to the fact that the auditor found nothing irregular or negligent in the conduct of the accountants, and overruled the objections made to the management of the estate by the contestants, who represent but three-thirty-seconds of the estate, while the executors control or represent twenty-nine-thirty-seconds; and that the Orphans' Court below was right in refusing to allow the expenses of the contestants to be paid out of the estate.

George W. Biddle, Esq., who is counsel for Mrs. Lippincott's family and the executors, represents the balance of the estate, as well as a prior charge on it of $10,000 per annum each to Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott, in all $20,000 per annum, which is the interest of $333,000—over one-third of the estate. Mr. Lippincott has, in addition, received and holds the written approval of all those interested except the three contestants whose interest is ascertained to be about one-sixteenth. The entire estate is valued at less than a million of dollars.

Mr. Joshua Lippincott gave the following reasons for selling the property, No. 1333 Walnut street, to the Court, in defense of his conduct in the fiduciary capacity of an executor. They were—

First. To carry out an item (14th) in testator's will.

Second. It was the most *available portion* of all the real estate, and more likely to bring a higher price at an executors' absolute sale than any other.

Third. It was paying no income.

Fourth. It was a tax upon the productive portion of the estate in the way of taxes, water rent, insurance, loss of interest, expenses, and repairs to the amount of $11,841·83.

Fifth. It enabled the executors to make a speedy distribution among the residuary heirs, paying from principal, within the year 1866, $158,267·90.

Sixth. The purchase of the dwelling No. 1333 Walnut street, by Mrs. Agnes Dundas Lippincott, enabled the executors to make a much larger cash distribution to the heirs of William H. Dundas than if it had been purchased by a stranger on the terms of the sale, viz.:—

One-half cash	$65,000
One-half mortgage	65,000
Dwelling, No. 1333 Walnut street, was settled for cash	$130,000
The heirs of William H. Dundas, owning 5-40ths, received from the same	16,250
Had it been sold to a stranger on terms of sale, one-half cash, they would have received but	8,125
Making an increased distribution of to the heirs of W. H. Dundas (the contestants).	$8,125

Parties owning 90·63, approve the sale. 9·37 (heirs of William H. Dundas), Miss Agnes Dundas, Mrs. Eliza D. Oldham, Mrs. Harriet D. Everett, through their counsel, object to the sale.

The respondents, who are Messrs. Joshua Lippincott and James Dundas Lippincott, also allege that it is contrary to their sense of propriety and justice to themselves to allow the following remark to pass unnoticed:—

"Unnecessary obstructions were thrown in the way of persons who desired to inspect the premises," No. 1333 Walnut street.

They say that advertisements stated all the particulars in regard to viewing the premises. That a printed permit was necessary, to be had at the office of the executors, No. 121 Walnut street.

The furniture was not to be sold, having been bequeathed to Mrs. Agnes Dundas Lippincott by testator.

Daily applications were made by parties without permits, out of curiosity to see the furniture.

Mr. Lippincott was not willing to gratify idle curiosity on the part of parties not wishing to purchase the property, but merely to look around.

There was much valuable furniture and many works of art exposed, that might have been injured by parties calling without permits.

The dwelling would have been filled with curious idlers, having no idea of purchasing the premises.

No one provided with permits was refused admittance.

Parties in interest approving and disapproving the sale by executors, are the following, viz.:—

	Owing.	
Mrs. A. D. Lippincott, an annuitant of $19,000 a year	17·54	Approves account and sales.
Mr. J. D. Lippincott	40·00	" " " "
Mrs. A. W. Dundas	30·00	" " " "
Estate of J. Dundas	1·66	" " " "
Estate of H. T. Dundas	143 3·09	" " " "
Total interest approving	90·68	" " " "

Estate of William H. Dundas—owning, etc.:—

Miss A. Dundas	3·12	Passive.
Mrs. H. D. Everett	3·12	Objects.
Mrs. E. D. Oldham	3·12	9·37 "

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fearful Accident in a Rolling Mill—Nine Men Killed—Twenty Badly Wounded.

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—A terrible disaster occurred here at half-past 5 o'clock this evening, by which nine men were instantly killed and about twenty others badly injured. The cause of the catastrophe was the explosion of one of the heating furnaces of the Scranton Iron and Coal Company's rolling mill. All the unfortunate men were buried beneath the ruins. The dead were fearfully mangled, some of them beyond recognition.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—The boiler of heating-furnace No. 3, at the railroad iron rolling-mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of this city, exploded about half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, etc., 75 feet by 95 feet, was blown into the air and fell with a tremendous crash. The noise of the explosion shook half of the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins.

The portion of the rolling mill where the explosion took place was where two-inch bars were rolled. The escaping steam filled that part of the mill for a half hour before the work of getting the people out could be commenced. The following were taken out dead:—

John Sweeny, a boy; Peter A. Hartman, Martin H. Welsh, James Connelly, Patrick Morgan, John Dowd, Mike Gannon, —— Hilly, son of Hilly, and another man, Timothy Smith, after being assisted home, died, making in all nine dead. Twenty others were more or less injured. The extent of the damage is unknown.

The following were more or less injured:—Lewis Williams, John Engle, Charles Hartman, son of Peter, who was killed; Patrick Kelly, Teddy Tiernay. This man was locked in the ruins nearly an hour, suffering much from steam, and is dangerously injured; Christian Werth, J. Jones, W. Kane, —— McNearney, —— Maron, Matthew Snow, Philip Weichel, Thomas Rafferty, James Harnley, Emanuel Ostand, William Coslett, and Philip McAndrews. The extent of the damage cannot as yet be ascertained.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·35 | MOON SETS..... 5·20
SUN SETS..... 5·53 | HIGH WATER..... 1·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 17
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 18
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Feb. 19
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 22
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 1
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 3
Missouri	New York	Havana	Mar. 3
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 5
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar. 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Griffin, Armstrong, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. W. Brune, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Adeliza, Wright, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Br. schr Jasper, Fowler, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Prize Banner, Atkins, 10 days from Provincetown via New York, with fish to A. S. Hughes.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of February, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steamships	1	..	1	2	..	2
Barks	6	1	7	14	..	14
Brigs	17	..	17	20	2	22
Schooners	20	214	234	18	278	296
Sloops	..	186	186	..	265	265
Steamers	..	126	126	..	141	141
Barges	..	51	51	..	41	41
Boats	..	86	86	..	11	11
Total	44	664	708	55	738	793

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 26th ultimo.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, hence for Boston, at New York 27th ult.
Bark Forsoget, Smith, hence, at Havana 21st ult.
Bark Minchaca, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 18th ult.
Brig American Union, Willeby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th ult.
Brig John Shay, Baker, from New York, at Cienfuegos 18th ult.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, at Matanzas 19th ult., from New York.
Schr Amos M. Edwards, Somers, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 18th ult.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Havana 20th ult.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, at Havana 20th ult. from St. John, N. B.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Havana 20th ultimo.
Schr M. C. Lyons, Corson, cleared at Havana 21st ult. for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Newport 25th ultimo.
Schr G. W. Glover, Pickering, hence for Boston, and J. H. Young, Young, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th ult.
Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, at Wilmington, N. C., 25th ult., from New York.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 25th ult.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, at Georgetown, S. C., 22d ult. from Charleston.
Schr George Twibell, Edwards, cleared at Baltimore 26th ult., for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Helen M. Condon, McDonald, at New York 26th ult., from Dover, Del.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrill, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 27th ult.
Schrs James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, hence for Boston, and Abbie H. Brown, Brown, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 25th ult.
Schr American Eagle, Clare, hence, at Newburyport 24th ult.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Pattison, sailed from Richmond 24th ult. for James river, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, cleared at Boston 24th ult. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 25th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the first-class Iron Buoy, placed to mark Broad Cove Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Maine, drifted from its position in the late gale, and now lies near Trundy's Reef. It will be replaced as soon as the state of the weather will permit.

Notice is also given that the first-class Iron Nun Buoy on South Breaker, near White Head Lighthouse, Penobscot Bay, Maine, has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

The buoy on Rockaway bar, at the mouth of Rockaway Inlet, is gone from its position, supposed to have been carried away by the recent SE. gale.

The first-class Can Buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, to mark the west side of the entrance to Swash channel, and the first-class red Can Buoy No. 8, to mark the west side of Upper Middle, both of New York Lower Bay, have been taken up for the repair of damages sustained by being run into by steamers. Spar buoys now mark the positions. As soon as practicable the Iron Can Buoys will be replaced.

To mark Penguin Shoal, entrance to Stonington, Conn., harbor, a black Spar Buoy No. 3 has been placed on the southeast part of the Shoal, in 11 feet water, low tide, on hard bottom, and about 9/10 of a mile due west from the breakwater.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 2 25 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 40 South SECOND Street,

2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

17 Philadelphia.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 2 16 6t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE PARHAM

SEWING MACHINE CO.

HAVE

REMOVED

FROM

No. 704 CHESNUT St.

TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,

224, 226 and 228

SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at 12 28 12t

Wholesale and Retail,

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30tf

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BRO.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1026 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 26tf

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Canestora Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 9 1 wfmz

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONLY TWO NIGHTS,

and positively last of the unprecedentedly successful season of

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, } Proprietors and Directors
C. D. HESS & CO., }
D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON.....Stage Manager

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, will be produced, with a gorgeous mise en scene and an unrivalled star Cast, Flotow's charming Opera,

MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Nancy; Mr CASTLE, Lionel; Mr. CAMPBELL, Plunket; Mr. SEGUIN, Sir Tristano; Mr. HALL, the Sheriff; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

A correct representation of the Great English Fair Scene will be given.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece,

OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!

which Opera has created the utmost enthusiasm wherever it has been produced, and run over 100 consecutive nights in Vienna and in London.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable *role* of Reiza, with Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, LAURENCE, CAMPBELL, HALL, DE SOLLA, and Miss GERALDINE WARDEN, her first appearance; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.

The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, March 5, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 2 28 3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq.,

WILL READ AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 1.

Tickets for sale at LEE & WALKER'S (formerly Trumpler's) Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 2 28 2t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK

Of the successful engagement of

MR. FRANK MAYO.

First time of the Historical Drama,

THE THREE GUARDSMEN;

Or, The Queen, Cardinal, and Adventurer.

D'Artagnan.....Mr. FRANK MAYO
Lady De Winter.....Miss Alice Placide

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. FRANK MAYO.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 1, Last Week of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist,

MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.

Second time on any stage of an entirely new romantic Irish Drama, entitled

SHT IN GOLD;

OR, THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT.

Fardorougha, a miser.....HARRY WATKINS
Una O'Brien, with songs.....ROSE WATKINS

Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FOSTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), March 1, 1870,

by desire, the Comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mrs. John Drew.....as.....Lady Teazle

Aided by the full Company.

After which TWO OF THE BOYS.

Wednesday—Benefit of L. L. Jamage.
Thursday—Benefit of Miss Annie Firmin.
Saturday—Benefit of D. R. Ralton.

On Monday next—LOTTA.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.

NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.

THURSDAY, March 3,

the celebrated comedy, by Scribe,

BATAILLE DE DAMES

MADAME MOREAU.....as.....The Countess
MONS. MOREAU.....as.....Henri

Supported by all the French Company.

Operatic Song by.....MME. GUERRETTI
Fantasia for Violoncello by.....M. ALARD
Subscriptions for Eight Evenings.....$10·00
Single Ticket, with Reserved Seat.....1·50
Admission.....1·00

EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Ticket Office at Boner & Co.'s, No. 102 Chesnut street. Daily sale of Tickets will begin on Wednesday.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

WONDERFUL RIZARELLE BROTHERS.

J. S. BUDWORTH: Grand Military Ballet; Abduction of Nina; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY; DE ROSA; LUPO: Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.

EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)

Family Resort of Fashion. Crowded Nightly.

THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth, Gigantic Minstrels!

Third and Last Week, Brilliant Successful Engagement of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.

First Week—Dougherty on Bone End.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES

EVERY EVENING

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL.—THE PILGRIM! THIRD WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES to see THE PILGRIM, the marvel of the day. PAINTINGS! MUSIC!! GRAND TRANSITION SCENE!!!

Indorsed by the PRESS and the PULPIT as the Greatest, most Enchanting, and truly Artistic Sensational Entertainment of the nineteenth century.

EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 30.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Gallery, $1. Children under 12, 25c. 2 28 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.

SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.

EVENINGS, at 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

...D EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

Nearly every Democrat in Congress voted yesterday against the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the interests of the country require such a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

This resolution was copied verbatim from the Democratic platform of 1868, and it does not enunciate a single idea that has not been incorporated in all the National Democratic platforms of the last quarter of a century for the purpose of deceiving and carrying Pennsylvania in Presidential elections. And yet, when the resolution was introduced into the House, the sagacious Democratic statesmen of that body, who prate so much about principle and platforms, did not recognize a stereotyped clause of their own avowed creed, and in their eagerness to maintain the ultra free-trade ideas which they sincerely cherish, they voted squarely against the "incidental protection" they have hitherto pretended to favor.

By this vote they avow their hostility to every form of aid to American industry. Even when it can be granted without detriment to tax-payers, or loss to the revenue, they wish it to be withheld. They wish the tariff to be treated solely as a means of raising revenue, and when in adjusting it a preference can be shown between American and foreign manufactures, they wish to promote the interests of the latter at the expense of the former. For once they gave a sincere expression to their true principles, and apprised the people in terms that cannot be explained away or misunderstood that they will endeavor, as far as it is in their power, to confine American energy to agricultural pursuits, making the citizens of this country all cultivators of the soil or merchants, and completely re-establishing the old industrial vassalage of this nation to foreign manufacturers.

The triumph of this doctrine would inflict more misery and more certain ruin upon Philadelphia than the capture of this city by an invading army. It would in ten years of persistent enforcement make the State of Pennsylvania as poor as pretentious but poverty-stricken Virginia was before the war. It would fill our streets with starving men and women, plunge thousands of capitalists into hopeless bankruptcy, thin out our population, and so greatly reduce the aggregate products of the country that the national credit could no longer be sustained, so that the Government itself would be paralyzed by its betrayal of the interests it is in honor and justice bound to sustain.

A few of the Democrats of this State voted for the resolution and against the horrible doctrine of a strict revenue tariff, but they received no aid and comfort from their colleagues, and hereafter Democracy, when not curbed and checked by the most powerful local interests, must be classified as synonymous with undying hostility to every American manufacturer.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NAVAL COMMANDERS.

In commenting some days ago upon the case of Lieutenant-Commander Seely, who was court-martialled for cruelty practised upon certain seamen on board of the United States steamer Pawnee, of which he was executive officer, we made a comparison with the case of Surgeon Greene, who was most unjustly found guilty and severely sentenced because he declined to declare a sick man well when ordered to do so by his commanding officer. The judgment of the court that tried Dr. Greene was that he should be suspended from rank on furlough pay for two years, and be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. In the case of Seely, the Secretary sent back the sentence of the court for revision several times, on the ground that it was not severe enongh, and the utmost that he was able to extort was a sentence of suspension from duty, on furlough pay, for four years, with a public reprimand from the Secretary. The Secretary was obliged to confirm this sentence, or else allow Seely to go unpunished. The Washington (D. C.) *Republican* quotes our article, and in its editorial endorsement of the opinions advanced by us with regard to this outrageous perversion of justice, it gives a piece of information that was not in our possession when we wrote. The *Republican* says, referring to the article in The Evening Telegraph:—

"These views are fully in accord with the opinions already expressed in the columns of the *Republican*, and the case is the more remarkable for the reason that *the first sentence of the court, for which the proceedings* were sent back by the Secretary of the Navy, *was identically the same as that found by the remarkable court that sat in judgment on Dr. Greene's case;* showing that in the opinion of the line officers who composed these courts the same punishment is due to a line officer who tortures men by cruel punishments and to a medical officer who endeavors to protect them. But a more important question arises here. What is the duty and responsibility of a commanding officer in the United States navy? Why is not the captain of the Pawnee even censured for permitting such cruelties in his command? Do naval officers mean when they talk about the authority and supremacy of 'the executive officer' that he shall have unlimited power over all on board ship, to the exclusion of the responsibility of the commander? If not, why is not Captain Clitz held accountable for these wrongs as well as his subordinates? Without professing to decide in such high concerns as naval usage and discipline, we are decidedly of the opinion that the staff officers of the navy are right in declaring that the only responsible authority on board ship must be the commanding officer, if discipline is to be maintained with justice."

The query of the *Republican* with regard to the responsibility of Captain Clitz in this matter is very much to the point. Accord-...of the ...agent of the commander, who is personally responsible. Without extenuating in any degree the offense of Seely, we cannot help thinking that he was made the scape-goat in this instance, and that the captain of the Pawnee ought to be held accountable for outrages perpetrated upon the men under his command, unless he can prove in the most conclusive manner that he is blameless in thought, word, and deed, and that Seely acted entirely on his own responsibility, thereby usurping the prerogatives of his superior officer. General Sherman, in his letter to Admiral Porter on the subject of staff rank, said that he did not wish to sail in a ship with more than one captain—a remark, by-the-way, that had no relevancy to the matter under discussion—but if the executive officers of our men-of-war are to have the power and responsibility that the failure to inquire into the complicity of Captain Clitz with the crimes of Seely argues, the very condition of affairs deprecated by General Sherman will occur; and with two captains to obey, the officers of the line as well as the staff, not to speak of the men before the mast, will find life on board of our naval vessels intolerable, and the demoralization of the naval service will be complete. This is the very condition of affairs that is being brought about by the jealousy of the line officers, who, fearful that the staff will gain some position and influence, are seeking to strengthen the hands of the executive officers, so that they will be able to maintain their own supremacy at all hazards. It is well for the naval service that such matters as these are being brought to light, and discussed openly and fairly in the newspapers of the country, for the people and their representatives in Congress will be the better able to judge what are the real evils that afflict the navy and render it unpopular, and will enable them the better to apply the necessary remedies. With regard to Captain Clitz, we hope that such a pressure will be brought upon the Navy Department as will compel an inquiry into his conduct as commander of the Pawnee, and secure his proper punishment if he is in any degree implicated in the offenses of Seely.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The plan recently proposed, to compel all children between certain ages to attend school, public or other, seems to us, though we recognize the truth of the principles on which it is based, to be impracticable, at least for the present.

It is undoubtedly true that the integrity of our republican institutions, a high state of social purity, a minimum of crime of every sort, and the best good of the individual, are all most certainly assured by the education of our future citizens. If the next generation, or even a very large proportion of it, understands the fundamental truths on which our Government rests, the probability of any vital change is rendered very small. If the examples which history affords of the destruction of other free governments by official misdemeanor and corruption are before the people, the latter will much less good-naturedly look on while their own servants squander and steal the public money. If a higher intellectual standard than now marks the people as a whole can be attained by them, immorality and crime must be diminished, since both vice and open violence to the laws of society spring from and live upon ignorance. And if the citizen be intelligent and informed, his own success and prosperity, whether professional man, merchant, mechanic, or laborer, are rendered the surer and the easier of attainment.

And yet, though to all these principles in the abstract, we, of course, yield assent (and there are few minds, perhaps, which would not), still, their results, when developed into practice, and especially as they concern this question of compulsory education, are grave enough to warrant much caution before our city commits itself to the proposed law.

Society no doubt has the right to insure itself against impending evils as perfectly as it has the power to remove the evils when they exist. From this point of view, perhaps, it may be justified in compelling the adoption by its members of any measures for the prevention of crime that may be deemed necessary. But whether a society established upon the broad foundation of the greatest personal liberty consistent with civic existence and well-being may go aside to enact laws based upon general principles which are true in practice only after a great number of exceptions have been made—this, we think, is a question that certainly has two sides. In other words, ignorant men are not the only criminals, and the highest education sometimes leads directly into the grossest vices. Of course, the tendency of ignorance is to immorality, and that of education to virtue; but we doubt if ignorance is so fruitful a source of wrong-doing that Philadelphia will be justified in saying to her citizens who wish their sons to earn money at twelve years of age, "You must wait until they are sixteen." That in a vast majority of cases it would be better for the boys to wait the four years, does not affect the argument. It must be for an evidently sufficient cause, and for such a cause only, that the liberty of the citizen to direct his son's mode of life shall be curtailed. The statistical evidence to the origin of vice and crime must be very clear before so excessive an authority may be wielded by a free government.

But more than this. The law, if it is to accomplish its intention, must be enforced strictly, and all possible evasions must be carefully guarded against. The man, therefore, who prefers a tutor for his son, or is willing to commit his daughter to her mother or older sister as teacher, must either be forbidden to adopt these plans, or else be put to the trouble of showing to the proper officers the regularity and disciplinary results of this private teaching. In many cases such instruction accomplishes what no school can effect, but it would be no easy task to convince some of our school directors of this fact. If the authority to compel were committed to such men as in some of our school sections now manage public education, it would be impossible to force any but self-evident truths through their skulls. So, too, if the law is to be made rigid, we must at once spend by no means small sums of money in providing increased accommodations for our schools. Already these are too small by the space needed for about twenty-five hundred children waiting anxiously for admittance. Is Philadelphia able just now to provide for twenty thousand others who by this law would have to attend school for six months in each year?

The proposition, then, is one that may well be postponed, at least for more perfect consideration than seems to have yet been given it.

It is a noteworthy fact that the movement in Congress for the expulsion of members guilty of corrupt practices commences at the time when the ratification of the fifteenth amendment substantially disposes of the questions connected with reconstruction. We trust that this is a favorable augury that now, since the Union is restored, and since negroes have obtained the right of suffrage, a grand effort is to be made to purify the executive and legislative branches of Government, and to restore an era of old-fashioned honesty and economy. If such be, indeed, the intention of the leading spirits of the nation, the people should hail it with joy. All the theoretical changes and constitutional amendments that the wit of man can devise will not materially lighten their heavy burdens or advance their interests, if the men who pass appropriation bills and make laws are influenced by corrupt considerations. Whoever does most now to drive dishonesty and incompetency from the public service will confer the greatest benefit upon the American people.

If we are to believe a despatch sent from Havana yesterday, "the colored troops fought bravely" a few days ago, on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. It is said that one hundred of these sable heroes drove off six hundred insurgents. That they fight at all on the side of the Spanish authorities against men who allege that they are acting as liberators of the colored race is a singular circumstance, unless we adopt the conclusion that they distrust alike the ability and disposition of the revolutionists to advance the cause of emancipation. And if there is even a semblance of truth in the Havana despatch, the prospects of the insurgents must be exceedingly desperate, for how can they withstand, in addition to the gunboats, the Spanish soldiers, and the Cuban volunteers, negro troops who win victories against the odds of six to one?

A comparison between Republican and Democratic rule is drawn by the New York *Tribune*, which is not at all flattering to the Democracy. "Taking out the judgments against the city of New York," says the *Tribune*, "seven-eighths of which are clear stealing, we find this result:—

Cost of law in New York in 1867	$321 918		
Cost of law in all the United States under the General Government	375,990		
New York city *more* than the 37 States and 10 Territories	445,928		

"What makes rents so high and living so expensive? Because we pay after this fashion.

United States—Republican.		*New York City—Democratic*	
Chief Justice Chase..	$6500	Dist. Attor'y Hall..	$15,000
Justice Clifford.....	6000	Counsel O'Gorman.	12,000
Justice Nelson.....	6000	Judge McCunn....	10,000
Justice Davis.....	6000	Judge Garvin.....	10,000
Justice Swayne.....	6000	Judge Monell.....	10,000
Justice Miller.....	6000	Clerk Sweeney....	6,000
Justice Field.....	6000	Justice Dowling..	6,500

"And so all the way through. What makes living so high in New York? Why is it that hard-working men can barely support themselves in decency, with a possible treat of a car-ride once a month to the Park, or theatre tickets twice a year for their families? Why are honest and noble women doomed to unending drudgery in unhealthy shops and dwellings in this metropolis of the Western World? Look at the figures we give above, and you are answered. You are the hewers of wood and drawers of water for a gang of plunderers who began their deep-laid plans twenty years ago, when we aptly designated the Common Council as the Forty Thieves. From the first conception, in which Alderman Sturtevant was the leader and Fernando Wood the promoter, we have gone on until the city is saddled with some ten thousand useless officers, who are, like vampires, sucking out the life-blood of the people. You, citizen of New York, and your wife and children, live by the sufferance of these unscrupulous politicians. You wear hodden grey, and creep through by-streets, because you cannot afford to purchase fine clothes; while others, notoriously corrupt, drink the costliest wines and parade Broadway in royal attire, flashing with rare diamonds. Workingman, who *pays* for that? *You* do; for not one of the men to whom we allude ever honestly earned a hundred dollars in his life. And so perfect has the system of robbery become that the tax-earners of New York paid more in 1867 for judgments against the city than the entire cost of the judiciary system of the United States." Suppose we give the Democracy a show in this city also.

The Students of Madrid do not seem quite to agree with the present Ministry as to the meaning of the word liberty. It seems that, in consequence of very flagrant idleness on the part of a great number af these "sons of the muses," the rector and senate of the university issued a decree expelling every one of them who, without sufficient reason, should absent himself in future from the lectures for more than a fortnight. This gave great umbrage to the parties concerned, and they began to ask whether these were the fruits of the glorious revolution? whether these were the promises held out by the Minister of Education as to freedom of instruction? whether this, in short, was a constitutional proceeding? The Minister of the Interior, thus appealed to, replied that he thought the decree, with which he fully agreed, very compatible with the freedom of instruction; and that, moreover, he would send to prison every one who should demur to it in a disorderly manner. Peace now reigns in the Alma Mater of Madrid, and the students show a remarkable assiduity. We, for our own part, object to despotism in any form, but perhaps we may congratulate both the Minister and the students on this occasion.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

A Copy of the Bill to Increase the Judicial Force of Philadelphia—Two More Judges for the District Court and Another for the Common Pleas.

On the 22d of February a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held to take measures to secure the passage of a bill enlarging the number of judges of the Philadelphia courts, and so giving increased facilities for the transaction of legal business, which is now often delayed on account of the great amount. At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft a bill and go to Harrisburg, to aid by every means in their power the passing of the same by the Legislature. The bill has been drawn up, and a number of the members of the committee will proceed to Harrisburg to-day. The following is a copy:—

An Act to provide for an increase of the number of Judges in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall, at the next general election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of judges, elect two persons learned in the law to serve as additional associate judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia; and also one person learned in the law to serve as an additional associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia; each of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor and have all the powers, authorities, and emoluments of the other associate law judges of their respective courts, and hold office by the same tenure as other judges of courts of record, required to be learned in the law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
BAYARD TAYLOR,
THE POET,
THE TRAVELLER, and
THE NOVELIST,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents: Reserved Seats, 25 extra cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 3 1 3t

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of

LOVE, BOYER & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the COAL SHIPPING BUSINESS, and are prepared to ship the best varieties of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALS to any point that can be reached by railroad or navigation.

WILLIAM H. LOVE,
LEVI S. BOYER,
AMERICAN BUILDINGS,
No. 234 WALNUT Street,
and PIER 19, PORT RICHMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1870. 3 1 3t5

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 23 60t Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, FOURTH and PINE Streets.
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY,
Miss ELLIE POOLE,
Mr. GILCHRIST,
Dr. THOMAS,
and some of the best amateur talent of the city will appear. Tickets, 25c., at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Church. 1t*

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 212 South Fifth street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
City Commissioners.

2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST OF PHILADELPHIA.
FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tufs 7t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 123 WALNUT Street

JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 2 23 wstu 3t

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 29

GREAT BIBLE DEBATE.—REV. JOHN MOORE and J. G. FISH, THIS EVENING, at the Hall, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets. Admission 10 cents. 1t*

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desiderstum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 29

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPENING.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Tweeds.

Low Prices for Spring Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART,
T. BUCHANAN READ'S LIFE-SIZE PAINTING
OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
TO BE EXHIBITED FOR A LIMITED PERIOD,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements for exhibiting, for the benefit of the artist, the above-named celebrated painting at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. The Directors of that institution have generously permitted their entire collection of Paintings and Statuary to be added to the attraction of the Exhibition.

The famous ride of
GENERAL SHERIDAN
from Winchester to Cedar Creek on the morning of October 19, 1864, was one of the most stirring incidents of our civil war.

The Poet Artist,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
seized the subject, and in one of the most stirring of American Lyrics, and afterwards upon canvas, imperishably illustrated the incident.

The picture was painted at the request of members of the
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,
and the following testimonials will show the estimation placed upon it in Rome, where it was completed:—

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS.

ROME, December, 1868.

FRIEND READ:—I have seen the picture of "Sheridan's Ride." You have managed the black horse as well as Sheridan did! What if your brush should steal the laurels won by your pen? Sincerely,
F. E. CHURCH.

ROME, December 7, 1868.

MY DEAR READ:—Your picture of "Sheridan's Ride" is full of Go, and worthy of the Poem. Have it published, by all means. It will find a place in every loyal American household. Yours, very truly,
RANDOLPH ROGERS.

ROME, March 5, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—In this connection, allow me to express my great satisfaction with this picture. Aside from its artistic merit, I consider it a most excellent likeness of my late chief, and a faithful representation of his favorite horse. You have expressed on canvas all the life and fire he displayed upon the day he took the celebrated "ride," when he turned defeat into victory and closed the war in Western Virginia. I remain yours, very truly,
LAURENCE KIP,
Chief of Sheridan's Staff.

Together with the painting will be exhibited specimens of
CHROMO LITHOGRAPH,
in size 20x25 inches, mounted on stretchers; price, $10, including a fac simile of T. Buchanan Read's poem. This chromo is a spirited copy of the original, and is the work of one of the first establishments of Europe. These oil lithographs are sold for the benefit of Mr. Read.

Admission.....25 cents.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

Copies of the Chromo and fac-simile sent by mail on receipt of $10. 2 28 3t

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16tM8rp Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

CLOTHING.

Helpful Hints for Hard Times.

Be sure to get the worth of your money
When you buy your clothes,
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get exactly the style of Cloches that are becoming to you.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that the material is good,
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get durable Clothes,
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Offer people
The worth of their money,
The style they want,
The elegance of fit,
The excellence of material,
The durability of the Garments,
AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART SALE.

ART SALE.

Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, AUCTIONEER.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE of HIGHLY VALUABLE

European and American Oil Paintings,

Together with a choice collection of RARE ENGRAVINGS AND WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, to be sold at BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 BROADWAY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING March 3. The above comprises admirable examples from the French, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools, and is the most desirable private collection offered during the present season. Will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, on the 3d of March, commencing at 3 P. M. with the Engravings and Water Colors, and at 7½ P. M. with the Oil Paintings. 2 23 3t

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
JUST OPENED,
NEW PORCELAIN PICTURES, from Dresden and Munich.
A NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Parlors.
PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.
NEW CHROMOS, Etc. Etc.
CARVED RUSTIC, Card and other Frames.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BAREGE HERNANIES.

2 17 thstu3m4p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended him heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs to announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD3t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1318 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address, giving Reference,
2 26 "H. E. J.," this office.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant with references. 2 23 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu1 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminoris, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 3d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 2 1 tuthsf

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Oneida Disaster.

Work in the Navy Yards.

The Gold Panic Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oneida Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A private despatch just received here by Thomas L. Tullock, United States Collector for the district, states that fifty-six of those on board the United States steamer Oneida were saved. No names. No particulars.

Work in the Navy Yards.

Now that work has again been resumed at the navy yards, the Navy Department has issued orders to complete the repairs on the United States steamer Narragansett at Portsmouth, N. H., the Ticonderoga and Shenandoah at Boston, the Guerriere, Wachusetts, and Shawmut at New York, and the Saco at Norfolk.

The repairs of the machinery of the United States steamer Brooklyn by Messrs. Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia, will soon be completed, and she will be ready for sea service.

The repairs of the machinery were made by Merrick & Sons under contract for $42,000. It is found that the repairs of the machinery of nava vessels can be made at much less cost to the Government at private establishments than at the navy yards.

The Gold Panic Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report on the gold panic. It gives circumstancial accounts of its history, and comes to the following conclusion in view of the testimony:—

First, that the prominent bankers and merchants who testified before the committee were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the expense of the Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank: that they were the source of measureless evil, and ought to be destroyed.

FROM THE WEST.

Flouring Mill Burned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—A fire at Thorntown, Ind., last night, destroyed the large flouring mill of McKenzie & Co. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $16,000, of which $10,000 is in the Underwriters', of New York.

Obituary.

NEWARK, March 1.—Alphonso Perier, a French merchant of New York, died of apoplexy to-day.

THE THROUGH ROUTE.

The Bill Before the New Jersey Legislature.

An act to authorize the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company to extend its railroad and make contracts with other corporations to secure a continuous line of railroad from Philadelphia to New York—has been introduced into the Senate of New Jersey.

That the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company shall have power to extend its railroad from any point at or near Millstone to any point in the city of Newark, and make such contracts with other corporations chartered by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or New York, as will secure the construction and operation under one management of a continuous railroad, with one or more tracks from any point in the city of Philadelphia to any point in or near the city of New York, and the authority of New Jersey to the extent of her power in the premises, is hereby granted to said company to construct and use a bridge across the Delaware river, above the "Trenton City Bridge," for the purpose aforesaid, but not so as to interfere unnecessarily with the navigation of said river.

§ 2. Be it enacted, That when one track of the Millstone and Trenton Railroad shall have been so laid, as with its running connections, to form a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to New York, the said company shall pay into the Treasury of this State the sum of $500,000, in addition to the annual taxes provided for in the fourteenth section of the act to incorporate said company, approved April 3, 1867.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Mr. Beecher versus Solomon.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher has been lately using his newspaper as a means of propagating his ideas with reference to the beating of children. He differs in some respects from Solomon, whose principal theory I believe was that the more you spare the rod the more you spoil the child. The Reverend Henry is of the opinion that as a rule the candy-stick is the best stick for children, and that lollipops should, as far as possible, take the place of wallopping. The very extreme cases which, according to him, demand the birch, are lying, cruelty, and stealing. Other childish peccadilloes are merely part and parcel of those moral "sloppings over" of which he confesses himself guilty sometimes, and which may be dismissed as worthy of no stripes at all.

Absinthe as a Beverage

has grown into fashion within the past year and a half, not only among men but women also. Stop in at Delmonico's any time during the day, and there shall you see the fairest of the fashionable sipping the green and murky poison, the aromatic exhilarant, obviously with no knowledge of its dangerous effect upon the brain. Absinthe! Not very long ago it was almost a novelty in saloons which ladies frequented; but the name was strange-sounding, not to say elegant; the beverage was known to be Parisian; its effects were described to be as entrancing as those of an opium-cocktail or a laudanum "sling," and hence its immediate adoption by the young and thoughtless of both sexes, and that large class of bibulous Athenians who are forever seeking after some new thing in the drinking line.

Taking the Veil.

That is what the gentlemen expect to do with the advancing spring and summer, what indeed they have in numerous cases done already. The veils are used in driving, and are found to be absolutely necessary for the behoof of the male complexion. Take my word for it, the New York Adonis is just as careful of his skin as any feminine beauty is. I don't know whether he goes to the extent of purchasing *Email de Paris* or of laying on anybody's "Bloom of Youth," but the impending fashion in veils proves that his vanity is quite as susceptible as that of his sister.

The First Day of Spring.

It is difficult to know what to think of the vagaries of the American climate, we have had so remarkable a winter, such a helter-skelter intercalation of summer days with frigid ones, that it looks as though meteorology had tumbled to pieces and were gathering up the pieces as best she could. No one will be surprised if March and April bring us a long succession of days that might properly be relegated to the realm of winter. Such days ought to come in order to give the glum predicters of the high price of ice the opportunity of having their prophecies refuted.

Lester Wallack

sets out this week upon his starring tour, under the direction of Mr. Stuart and Clifton Tayleure. This is his first engagement of the kind, and the erms offered are very advantageous. It has often been wondered why Mr. Wallack never chose to shine as a star. One reason is because he was quite contented with the quiet elegance of his seasons at his own theatre, where he was never subjected to the wear and tear which stars so often suffer from; another reason is that he never received so good an offer as that made him by Tayleure and Stuart. Members of his own company travel with him, and every gentleman is expected to carry with him a dress suit and one pair of light-colored kid gloves—so that dinners, at which Lester particularly shines, are probably in the programme. The starring engagement commences next Monday at the Boston Theatre, and will be continued through the numerous small towns in the East, possibly terminating at Philadelphia.

The Baby Ball.

An entertainment of a somewhat singular nature took place on Saturday afternoon and evening at Irving Hall. It was in fact a baby matinee ball, prolonged into an evening concert, at which the guests were of every age between four and fourteen. Young New York was there in all its glory. "Nobby" boys and fair girls crowded the floor, and in a few cases infants in arms might be seen in as much of a ball-costume as swaddling clothes would admit of. It is a sad fact that cigars and whisky were surreptitiously indulged in by some of the lads, and that the whole affair was an amazing instance of precocity.

Signor Barili,

long known as a teacher of music and opera singer in this city, is shortly to depart for California. He is going to take up his residence there on account of the ill-health of his wife, who hopes to benefit by the milder and more equal climate there. Previous to going, however, he will give one of those full-dress concerts which have been a feature during his residence here, and in which the one necessity is that the guests should be in full evening costume.

Mr. Seward

is to have a reception in the Governor's room of the City Hall next Thursday, when, it is reported, he will give us some of the best results of the eloquence that has accumulated during his tour from Alaska to Mexico. ALI BABA.

Irishmen Not Brothers.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.—In the *United States Railroad and Mining Register*, of February 26, in an article headed "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," to which my attention was yesterday called, I find the following, to wit:—

"The illiterate, superstitious, ill-mannered Irish have no natural right to vote for judges who are to try them for crimes, legislators who are to decree the proper punishments for their offenses, or a national executive who must arrest them when they make incursions upon neighboring territories friendly to the United States. We welcome the success of the wise legislation which balances the Fenian ingredient in our society with another, every way its superior; gentler, more moral, more teachable, more affectionate, more patriotic, more prudent, more industrious, more inventive—in a word, a better civilized and a more Christian race."

This paragraph, judged by its injustice and its untruth, seems impossible of emanation from either Caucasian or Ethiopian manhood; but in its animus and its meanness it suggests a slimy trace of a lost type of antediluvian hermaphrodite, lower in the varieties of the human race than the Sioux in Minnesota or the savage in Borneo.

I denounce the extract quoted, and also its contemptible author. Yours, etc.,

THOMAS S. FERNON,

A director and shareholder in the U. S. R. R. and M. R. Company.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WALLED IN WITH PAPER!—Why are the hair-coloring preparations kept dark? Simply because the light decomposes them and exposes their foul sediment. Hence the bottles are jacketed with paste and paper. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, on the other hand, is as clear and transparent in the sunshine as in the shade. It revives the natural color in every time-bleached fibre, and does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EFFECT.—

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so-called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

GALLAHER—BOYLE.—By the Rev. C. P. Maslen on the 24th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM G. GALLAHER, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Miss JENNIE E. BOYLE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BANNON.—On the 27th ultimo, JOSEPH J. BANNON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sodality of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 4839 Main street, Germantown, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. High Mass at St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Interment at St. Stephen's, Nicetown.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28d instant, of disease of the heart, SARAH ANN, wife of the late David J. Davis, Sr., in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1227 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 8½ o'clock. Interment at St. Augustine's.

DINGEE.—On the 27th instant, of consumption, CHARLES, son of the late Thomas and Hannah Dingee, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas M. Adams, N. W. corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, on Wednesday, the 2d prox., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—On the 26th instant, in his 3d year, ROBERT E. M., son of J. H. and Emma M. Dunn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence at Mount Airy, on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

GREGORY.—On the 28th ultimo, Miss MARY JONES, eldst daughter of Henry D. and Mary Gregory.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 3917 Locust street, on Wednesday, March 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment on Thursday.

KIMBALL.—On the 27th instant, STEPHEN KIMBALL, in the 65d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1221 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

LAY.—On the 26th instant, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of Harriet and Alfred Lay, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, back of No. 1111 Charles street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

SHILLINGFORD.—On the 27th ultimo, MARTHA R., wife of Henry H. Shillingford, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1118 Wallace street, on Thursday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden street, at 2½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 26th of February, Mrs. ISABELLA C. TAYLOR, relict of the late Lewis Taylor, formerly of Unionville, Chester county, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, Lady Masons, and Solomon Temple, No. 18, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas B. Reeves, No. 1608 N. Thirteenth street, on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WILLIAMS.—On the 27th instant, near Fairton, N. J., SARAH, wife of Daniel Williams, in the 70th year of her age.

The interment will take place at the Old Stone Church, Fairfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 2. Friends of the family can take the 8:15 A. M. train of the W. J. R. R. for Bridgeton, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to and from the interment, and return the same day.

☞ THE OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF LODGE NO. 51, A. Y. M., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother PETER MAISON, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the office of W. H. Moore, No. 505 Arch street.

By order of the W. M.

W. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

2 4 thsturs6 E. S. HARLEY

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

AND

MATTINGS,

OF ALL GRADES,

Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET Street,

2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

2 18 PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERIOR SEED PEAS,

Grown with great care from pure stock, among which are the following desirable varieties:—

	Per bush.	Per qt.
Dreer's Extra Early, the earliest	$12	50c.
Early Tom Thumb, 10 inches	12	60c.
McLean's Little Gem, 10 inches	18	80c.
Champion of England, fine	10	50c.
Eugenie or Alliance, dwarf	10	50c.
White Marrowfat	5	30c.
Blackeye Marrowfat	5	30c.

With twenty other choice kinds; also, Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Cauliflower, Tomato, and other Seeds for sowing in hot-beds.

DREER'S Seed Warehouse,
226 stuth3t§ No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, get Prof. Hart's admirable address, "How to Select a Library," at the Sabbath School Emporium, No. 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuths3m

$20,000 IN TWO AMOUNTS OF $10,000, $8000 and $5000 to Loan on Mortgage, at par. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 28 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

AUTER'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS PER BOX. Also applied, at No. 5 MARKET Street. 3 1 2t*

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15ftu] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Public Debt Statement.

Decrease of $6,500,000 in February.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

The Kentucky Senate Defeats It.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease of six and a half millions. Coin in the Treasury $102,000,000, currency $10,000,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement published today:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300 00
6 per cent. bonds	1,886,356,350 00
Amount outstanding	$2,107,939,650 00
Interest	38,708,342 84

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

3 per cent. certificates	$45,555,000 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$59,555,000 00
Interest	525,550 01

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Amount outstanding	$3,973,346 64
Interest	524,948 37

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,109,978 50
Postal and fractional currency	30,950,024 98
Certificates of gold and deposits	44,383,840 00
Amount outstanding	$2,611,910,854 32
Interest	39,757,981 21

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,651,668,795 43

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$102,400,789 75
Currency	10,2=0,285 68
Sinking fund in United States 6 per cent interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	27,876,529 00
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	73,732,763 01
Total	$213,340,314 24
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,438,328,477 17
Debt less amount in Treasury, Feb. 1	2,444,813,288 92
Decrease of the debt in February	$6,489,811 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$87,184,782 44

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,487,320 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	637,510 20
Interest paid by the United States	6,88 ,664 96
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	1,994,074 61
Balance of interest paid by United States	$4,887,590 35

Deweese Censured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Logan, chairman of the Military Committee, reported a resolution of censure on J. T. Deweese, of North Carolina, with the evidence in his case. The evidence was read, and is very conclusive against him. The resolution of censure is the same in terms as was passed in the case of Whittemore. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The China Mission.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to report against raising the salary of the Minister to China, or making the mission one of the first-class.

The Cuban Question.

The committee discussed the Cuban question for some time, coming to no conclusion.

The Gold Investigation Report.

General Garfield, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report of the gold investigation together with the evidence. Mr. Cox, of New York, submitted a minority report. Both are ordered to be printed. They are very long.

Loss of the Oneida.

Up to 1 o'clock to-day nothing further has been received at the Navy Department regarding the fate of the United States steamer Oneida, placing every one in painful suspense. She was under orders to return to the United States so as to reach San Francisco by the 1st of April. Besides her own officers and crew there are supposed to have been on board numerous officers, midshipmen, and seamen, whose term of service on that station had expired, and were returning to the United States.

The following is a correct list of the crew of the United States steamer Oneida, as stated in the last returns to the Navy Department in December last:—

William Anderson, seaman, Sweden; Wallace W. Allen, landsman; New York; Hugh Barnes, fireman, Ireland; Michael Boyle, coal heaver, Ireland; John Boyle, coal heaver, Ireland; A. W. Botsford, W. O. S., Athens; Thomas Begley, coal heaver, Philadelphia; Henry Bennett, ordinary seaman, Nova Scotia; Miles Blunt, ordinary seaman, New York; Charles Brown, ordinary seaman Ireland; Wm. Boynton, Chief Quartermaster, Maine; John Brown, seaman, Denmark; Wm. H. Bennett, seaman, Massachusetts; James H. Been, landsman, Connecticut; Richard Boston, landsman, Philadelphia; William Brittney, ordinary seaman, Maine; Joseph Bess, landsman, England; William H. Bustin, landsman, England; Benjamin Baptiste, landsman, New Orleans; William Clark, Quartermaster, Rhode Island; James J. Clark, yeoman, New York; James Cannon, fireman, Scotland; Patrick Cunningham, fireman, Ireland; Dennis Cronan, coal heaver, Ireland; John B. Center, landsman, New Jersey; John B. Cooper, landsman, Ireland; C. H. Carrijams, Ireland; John Cannon, boy, Ireland; John Chouk, steerage steward, New York; Robert F. Dyer, coal heaver, China; Hugh Donnelly, fireman, Ireland; John Dale, master-at-arms, isle of Man; William Farrell, captain of forecastle, Ireland; Henry Fox, seaman, England; Thomas Fallon, ordinary seaman, Ireland; James Ferguson, carpenter's mate, Liverpool; Al Seer Foo, cook, Hiogo; Edward Fitzpatrick, landsman, Idaho; John Green, coal heaver, Philadelphia; Darcy M. Cox, Gaskins, Virginia; Henry Garner, coal heaver, England; John Hill, fireman, England; Frank Hayne, seaman, Washington; James Houston, ordinary seaman, Charleston; Charles Henig, coal heaver, Prussia; James Hankins, coal heaver, London; William Henry, schoolmaster, Scotland; James Jordan, seaman, Ireland; John E. Sevens, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Carl Jansen, seaman, Denmark; John Jones, ordinary seaman, Ireland; Israel Jacobsolm, O. S., Holland; Christian Jager, ordinary seaman, New York; Joseph Jeffries, boy, Philadelphia; Robert M. Johnson, boy, Philadelphia; Thomas C. A. Keating, O. S., Ireland; George Kuhn, cooper, Bavaria; George W. Kauffman, landsman, Philadelphia; William C. King, guard, Massachusetts; John Long, boy, Philadelphia; Patrick Laville, coal-heaver, Ireland; George G. Langman, mate in charge, England; Thomas G. Lyons, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Matthew Lynch, seaman, New Jersey; William C. Lewis, nurse, Philadelphia; S. C. Lewis, ordinary seaman, Connecticut; A. H. Lang, W. R. steward, China; Joseph R. Long, landsman, Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Ling, O. C., China, A. Lum, cabin steward, China; William Mahoney, fireman, Ireland; William McEwen, boy, Jersey City; John Murphy, fireman, Ireland; Edward Mulvehel, fireman, Ireland; James McGlencey, coal heaver, Ireland; Martin McCall, coal heaver, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, landsman, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahoney, seaman, Ireland; William C. McGrath, a guard, New York; Michael Murray, steward cook, N. Y.; Patrick McGrade, ordinary seaman, Ireland; John D. Mooney, armorer, Philadelphia; John Moran, Quartermaster; St. John; John Morgan, carpenter, South Wales; Charles Miller, ordinary seaman, Scotland; Hugh Mooney, firemen, Philadelphia; John McCloskey, fireman, coal heaver, Philadelphia; Jas. McFilien, ordinary seaman, Philadelphia; Hugh Murray, apothecary, England; Philip McDonald, landsman, Scotland; James McDonald, coal heaver, Ireland; A. Man, landsman, China; Albert Murphy, coal heaver, Nashville; Peter Noonan, seaman, Ireland; Christian Olsen, seaman, Denmark; James O'Brien, ordinary seamen, England; A. H. Ohm, landsman, China; John R. Price, fireman, New Jersey; John Pettigrew, coal heaver, Ireland; William Pomeroy, landsman, Worcester; Robert F. Peard, boy, Mass.; Charles Ryan, ordinary seaman, England; Wm. Rickets, S. M. Mate, N. Y.; Wm. H. Roach, ordinary seaman, New York; Thos. Reddy, fireman, Ireland; Edward Reilly, fireman, Ireland; John Rashly, seaman, New York; Albert Rugart, cooker, Holland; Charles Schoning, coxswain, Germany; James C. Stanley forecastle, Ireland; Thos. Stevenson, ordinary gunner, Scotland; Henry Sandus, ordinary seaman, Hamburg; John Squires, ordinary seaman, St. Johns; Patrick Snehan, coal heaver, Ireland; John Shorten, landsman, Washington; Thomas Stanton, fireman, England; Daniel A. Schull, ordinary seaman, Kentucky; Thomas Speers, landsman, England; Peter Smith, coalheaver, Antwerp; Daniel Sidney, landsman, Scotland; John Sweeney, fireman, Ireland; William Taylor, seaman, Ireland; John Thompson, captain of the hold, Long Island; William Tinker, qr. gun., Penna.; Edward Tate, England; Trung, Michael, c. d., China; Townsend, Daniel, landsman, Dora; Wholly, Thomas, quartermaster, Ireland; White, William, landsman, Philadelphia; White, Thomas, landsman, Maryland; Wren, Charles W. R., cook, England; Weil, Henry, boy, Pa.; Shanahan, Michael, pay writer, was transferred to the Monocacy for discarge, September 14, 1869; Williams, John, seaman, reported as deserter, Japan.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the case of John T. Deweese, submitting the testimony taken in the case and the statement made by Deweese before the Committee. Deweese having resigned, the committee reported the following resolution, the report being signed by all the members of the Committee:—

Resolved, That John T. Deweese, late a representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, did make an appointment to the United States Naval Academy in violation of law, and that such appointment was influenced by pecuniary consideration, and that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of a Representative. The testimony was read from the Clerk's desk. Teat of Mrs. M. H. Bean, proprietress of the United States Hotel at Washington, was to the effect that she had paid five hundred dollars to Deweese for the nomination of her son to the Naval Academy, and that amount had been refunded by Deweese within the last few days. That of her son was to the same effect. The statement of Deweese was, that at the time he received the money he did not know that there was a particle of wrong in it. The Secretary of War and of the Navy were both cognizant of what he was doing. As soon as he had realized that he had done wrong he had returned the money and had sent his resignation to the Governor of his State. He had not acted from mercenary motives, for he had expended $12,000 in his State on the last Presidential election.

The reading having been concluded, Mr. Logan called for a vote on the resolution, remarking that the committee would certainly have reported a resolution of expulsion had it not been for the decision of the House the other day, in the Whittemore case, that a member who had resigned could not be expelled.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously on a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. Cake, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report as to the expenses of the various committees of the House. The expenditures of the Committee of Elections amounted to $26,416, being $10,200 less than had been claimed as legal fees by witnesses and for serving subpœnas; the Committee of Ways and Means had expended $5772; the Committee on Foreign Affairs, $6370; the Judiciary Committee, $3884; the Special Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, $2000; and the Census Committee, $3413—the total amount expended being $47,786. Of this sum, $20,962 had been paid, leaving $26,824 unpaid.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the Committee on Accounts was directed to audit and allow the accounts as certified by the chairmen of the respective committees.

Mr. Logan asked instructions from the House as to what the Committee on Military Affairs should do in investigating the cadetship appointments improperly made by members of former Congresses. The committee had seen evidence against members showing their connection with the sale of cadetships but having no jurisdiction of the person, the committee did not know exactly what sort of a resolution to report. The Committee would take the instructions of the House on the subject.

Mr. Woodward expressed his belief that the committee had no jurisdiction as to the person of an ex-member of Congress, and had no right to investigate with a view of any personal proceedings against such member; but when the resolution was adopted it meant more than a mere investigation of the delinquencies of individuals. It meant to inform the House with reference to the working of those two national schools, and that information would be very important as bearing on the question whether it was expedient to keep up those schools in the manner and on the principles on which they had hitherto been conducted. If those schools were being filled by purchase, they should either be abolished as public nuisances or there should be a reformation in the mode of making the appointments.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) expressed his conviction that it was a simple act of usurpation for the House to order investigation into the official misconduct of a former member who was not now a member. It was well enough understood that the offense was indictable under statutes, and therefore this was not the place to make an inquisition against a man not now a member of the House.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.), a member of the committee, represented that it would be unfair to certain ex-members against whom testimony had already been taken, and notices thereof had got into the public press, to shut off further investigation in their case, and thus cut them off from defending their reputations.

Mr. Banks suggested that it could be remedied by the committee reporting that there was no ground for such statements in the newspapers, but there would certainly be great injustice in the House entering into an investigation in a case where it had no remedy. Various suggestions were made and resolutions offered and modified, and finally the following (as offered by Mr. Garfield and amended by Mr. Logan) was voted on:—

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the House of February 4, 1870, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to continue its investigation of all purchases or sales of cadetships by any person who has been elected as a member or delegate of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, or by any person who holds any executive or judicial office under the Government of the United States; provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the said committee from continuing and completing all investigations already commenced.

The proviso having been agreed to as an amendment, Mr. Scofield moved to lay the whole resolution on the table, as making an unfair discrimination against two or three persons, and letting all others go free.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

The Great Boat Race.

LONDON, March 1.—There is much indignation in sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday between Sadler and Heath. It is supposed the result was prearranged between the parties for betting purposes.

Discount in Bank of Holland.

The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to four per cent. The opinion is general that other continental banks will follow the example.

Mr. Burlingame's Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—It is reported that Mr. Leary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Burlingame.

Mardigras Day.

PARIS, March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that the Mardigras festivities would be suppressed by the police at this hour, one o'clock, the fat ox (*Bœuf Gras*) procession has just entered the court yard of the Tuileries. Great crowds of people were gathered on the line of march, but no disturbance of any kind occurred.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, March 1.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 74f. 22c.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum closed flat at 59f.

Meeting of Shipbuilders.

BELFAST, Me., March 1.—A mass meeting of shipbuilders and shipowners upon the Penobscot bay and river, in favor of the bill to protect our navigation interests, introduced into Congress by Mr. Lynch, will be held in this city on Thursday afternoon next.

Fire on Broadway.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A fire occurred at No. 343 Broadway to-day. The building was occupied by Maudelbaun, ladies' furnishing goods, and Meyerburg, dealer in hair. Loss heavy. Insured for fifty thousand dollars.

Defeat of the Southern Railroad Bill.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the Kentucky Senate to-day by a vote of 22 to 13.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh	Phil & E R	27⅝
$5000	do 2d	101¾	100	do s30	27⅝
$2000	Alle City 5s	91	200	do s5	27¾
$7000	Pa 6s, 3d s	107¾	48 sh	Minehill R	51¾
$4000	Leh 6s, 54	84½	2 sh	Penna R	57
57 sh	Leh V R s5	54½	35	do s5	57¼
9	do	54¾	100	do s60d, bal	57
100 sh	Del Div	27			

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

In consequence of the continued decline in Gold, will allow a further discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all purchases from their

Entire Stock of Imported Goods.

This will embrace a large importation of

New and Very Desirable Goods,

Received per late steamers, and all opened within the past TEN DAYS. Also, ALL OF THE STOCK remaining on hand from last season, which we reduced in price from 10 to 20 per cent. on the first of February, instant, making altogether to our customers a greater difference than the actual decline in Gold.

The following lines of Goods will be found SPECIALLY attractive and CHEAP:—

SHIRTINGS and FRONTING LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, of entirely new and elegant patterns.
TOWELS and TOWELINGS of every description
MARSEILLES QUILTS, and all varieties of HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, and CHINTZES.
LINEN FLOOR COVERINGS, TABLE COVERINGS.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ALSO,

An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS., and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 tuths12trp PHILADELPHIA.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

STAPLE GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Basis, Gold at Par.

Anticipating the LOWEST PRICE that GOODS could be offered for even that GOLD should go down to PAR, we have determined to place our ENTIRE STOCK before the public at such reduced rates as shall ensure STEADY AND RAPID SALES, and that they may not be undersold by ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Black Silks from $1·50 to $4.
A full line of Colored Silks at $2.
Silk Poplins, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Beautiful Japanese Poplinettes, $1·25 and $1·50.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs, from 31 cents to $1·25.
Wool Poplins, Spring Colors, from 55 cents to $1.

LINEN GOODS, ETC.

Power-loom Table Linens, from 37½ cents to $1.
Barnsley Table Linens, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Napkins (all-linen), from $1 per dozen to $5.
Towels, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Doylies, etc.
A splendid stock of Marseilles Quilts, from $2·50 up to $15.
Shawls, Kid Gloves,

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"THE OVERLAND."

From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the March number of *The Overland Monthly*, which has the following list of articles:—"Trail-making in the Oregon Mountains," "Not Yet," "Among the Islands," "The Romance of a Trunk," "On the Lower California Coast," "In Xto," "Daisy," "Camp-life in Arizona," "Of and in Guatemala," "British Columbia," "Tom Tiddler's Ground," "Chiquita," "The Lesson of George Peabody's Life," "An Arizona Legend," "Brown of Calaveras," "Current Literature."

From the paper entitled "On the Lower California Coast" we quote the following "prospecting" anecdote:—

Soon after the first whaling vessels visited the lagoons, two ships, which had arrived early from the north, were lying quietly at their anchors, their crews feasting on the bountiful productions of the bay, and relieving themselves from the confined and monotonous life on board by making excursions on shore among the rugged peaks of Margarita Island, or through the estuaries that thread the northern shore. Sometimes during those rambles, one who had the curiosity to see the top of the island, after a fatiguing climb, paused to rest, and take a survey of the objects around him. Knocking about in the debris, he chanced to pick up what he believed to be the "precious gold itself," and hastening back to the ship made known the discovery to his captain. A second expedition to the place developed the supposed gold deposits more fully, and a large number of the specimens were brought to the ships and examined by the two captains and their officers, who pronounced them to be "pure gold, sure enough."

One of the two ships was among the largest and best-appointed in the whole Pacific fleet, and the captain of high reputation, not only as a successful whaling-master but a man of much shrewdness. His judgment generally bore great weight with his brother captains. His decision was listened to with willing ears, when he addressed all hands in this wise:—"Yes, men, this is the real stuff. Now we will go to work and get as much of it as we wish, and let them catch 'devil-fish' that want to. There is powder for blasting in the magazine, iron and all the other materials on board to get up quite a set of mining implements; a forge with plenty of coal, and a good blacksmith into the bargain; so the sooner we are at it the better." Immediate preparations were made to commence mining. It was now an admitted fact that all hands were to dig gold and become immensely rich. But the question arose, "Who is going to dig gold on the one-hundredth or two-hundredth lay?" This was a serious matter, and fully discussed at night in the blinding darkness of the forecastle; for Captain L—— never permitted a light to be burned forward after the regular hours.

After due deliberation, all the crew came to the firm conclusion that "they would not dig gold on a lay: one of their number had discovered it, and really they had a better claim to the mine than the officers." "But," said they, "we are willing to allow the 'old man' a good price for his 'grub,' the use of his tools, and will charter his ship, if he says so, to take us and our 'rhino' home." So, it was agreed that all hands should go aft and let the captain know what was up, as soon as they should be "turned to" in the morning. "But, who is to be spokesman?" asked one. All pitched on Jim Dow, who, however, declared that he had "rather go a devil-fishing than face the old man and do the talking."

After some delay, one of their number volunteered to be spokesman. At the appointed time in the morning the crew assembled aft and asked to see the captain. He soon made his appearance, and every one could see by his determined look that it was no time to bandy words. Their speaker respectfully informed him that "the crew thought it was hardly a fair thing to dig gold on a lay."

"The d——l you don't!" replied the captain. "You're a pretty set of fellows! If you go to cutting your flukes out here, I'll send the whole *posse* of you a whaling, and a precious little good will this gold do you when the voyage is up! You're a set of stupids, from beginning to end! Why, I'll give any of you $50,000 for your share—and what more do you want? Go forward; I won't hear another word from you!"

The command was promptly obeyed, and soon the order came to "turn to," which was obeyed likewise. Night came again, and, when all had gathered in the forecastle, the new speculation was the engrossing topic of conversation. Jack Dow said, "As for my part, I think the matter stands about like this: we've got the 'old man' and $50,000 on one side *sure*, and devil-fish, stoven boats, and a greasy job on the other, and I goes in for the side what's got the spondulics."

This speech satisfied all present, and the next day everything went on cheerfully. Drills, crow-bars, and other mining tools were made as fast as willing hand could work, and any of the ship's whaling implements that could be turned to account were immediately appropriated to the new adventure. A kind of knapsack was made of heavy canvas, for each man to transport the precious metal from the mine to the ship, and this sackful, delivered on board, was the "stint" of each one daily.

Every succeeding morning, as the sun rose over the dark peaks of the island, might have been seen a train of men slowly plodding up the steeps, with the white sacks to their backs; and before the close of the day, singly or in squads, they returned to the ship and deposited their treasure in the strong casks that had been originally designed to receive the swimming treasures of the deep.

In the meantime, Captain L——, anxious about the genuine quality of the metal, despatched a party, with specimens, to one of the gulf ports, where there was an assayer. A few weeks elapsed before his return; but the sanguine miners, in their excitement, not doubting the true worth of the ore, went on briskly with their work. In due time, however, the messenger returned with the report that "it was nothing but iron pyrites!" This intelligence fell with crushing despair on the whole party.

What a fall from rich gentlemen of leisure, which they already had been in their own anticipations, to poor Jacks on board a whaler! All felt chagrined: some affecting to laugh it off, others remarking that "the old man had got sold once in his life." But one of their number replied that "all hands might as well own up that they had been sold as well as the captain. There is not one of us," said he, "but has got more or less of the stuff stowed away in a sly corner, expecting to play sharp with the old man on the lay business." Such, indeed, was the fact, many having appropriated choice nuggets to private benefit, secreting them in bags between the timbers of the vessel, while others hid their coveted treasures in their beds, or carried them constantly about their persons.

The following morning, all hands were called, and ordered to "make a muster aft," and the whole ship's company immediately assembled about the quarter-deck. The captain at last made his appearance. A long silence ensued, when, raising both hands, he exclaimed:—"If any man ever divulges anything about this here scrape, I'll be the death of him, and haunt him in purgatory! And, mind you, there has got to be some oil taken this season, or else you'll see some cedar split! The whales are already in the bay, and the sooner we are at it the better."

Thus ended the gold mining on Margarita Island.

It is but justice to state, however, that this captain and his crew of amateur miners made the most successful "season" of any on the coast.

BURIED AND RESURRECTED.

A Doctor Performs the Role of "Juliet"—Cheats Justice, is Buried and Resurrected.

Every one at all familiar with the history of Kansas at an early day will remember Dr. John Doy, whose conflicts with the pro-slavery party, and whose exploits in connection with the underground railroad, while the iniquitous Fugitive Slave law was in force, made him extensively notorious. It will be remembered that, having removed to Battle creek, Michigan, he was arrested on the charge of procuring an abortion, and thereby causing the death of the woman who sought his services. On this charge he was found guilty, and sentenced to a long term of confinement in the State Prison. As he was found dead in his bed one morning, under circumstances which strongly pointed to poison as the cause of his death, it was generally supposed that he resorted to suicide to ward off the disgrace which would result from his imprisonment. At all events he was buried, and, as usual, almost forgotten.

Now comes the romantic portion of his history. A gentleman whose statements are considered entirely reliable called at our office yesterday, and showed us a letter purporting to come from a daughter of this same Doy, dated from some town in Ohio. From this letter it seems that, though legally dead, he is still living, and at present is in England. The letter stated that he had sent for one daughter, who was already with him, and that the rest of the family were making arrangements to follow immediately.

The circumstances of his resurrection from the grave are stated somewhat as follows:—Having formed a collusion with some friends, he took a large dose of morphia, and when found in the morning the vital forces were apparently extinct. As he was considered dead, of course no objections were raised to his body being restored to his family.

This being done, in order to carry out the deception, a coffin was procured and regular funeral services held, the body being committed to what all supposed to be its final resting-place. When everything was over his grave was opened, the body removed, and by the application of powerful remedies soon restored to its normal condition. Prudence of course required that he should leave a country where he was no longer safe, and accordingly he went to England, his former home.

This story seems to savor more of romance than of reality, but if our account should prove correct, and we have great confidence in the reliability of our information, it will be another illustration of the truth of the old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction."—*Lawrence (Kansas) Journal.*

Foreign Literary Items.

—The fourth volume of M. Lanfrey's History of the First Napoleon is just finished.

—M. Garcin de Tassy has issued the opening lecture of his course on Hindustani (Urdu and Hindi), at the special Imperial School of Living Oriental Languages.

—The edition of Chaucer's Astrolabe by Mr. Skeat, announced for the Early English Text Society this year, is to have a rival in another edition by a Mr. Brae, of Leeds.

—The French Academy will proceed, on the 7th of April, to fill up the seats vacant by the deaths of MM. de Lamartine and Sainte-Beuve. The date for filling up those vacant by the deaths of the Duc de Broglie and M. de Pongerville has not yet been fixed.

—The first three volumes of Prof. Jowett's translation of the "Dialogues" of Plato are expected to appear in the course of the present year. Professor Jowett is also preparing an edition of the text of "The Republic," with English notes.

—Hans Breitmann's Anglo-Dutch (or Dutch-English) dialect is to be discussed before the British Philological Society in June, by Prof. S. S. Haldemann, of Columbia, in a paper written to form part of Mr. Alexander J. Ellis' History of English Pronunciation, some of the phases of which this modern dialect illustrates.

—The *Revue Critique* praises a cheap little Lexicon of the German words taken from the Greek, by Dr. E. Laubert, and wants a Franch philologist to do a like work for France—of course excluding the million colnages of science. Why shouldn't we have an English book of the kind?

—The indefatigable Dantophilist of Bologna, the Cavalier Professor Luciano Scarabelli, is proceeding at a railroad speed with the printing of the codici of the Divina Commedia, which he has taken in hand. With the Codice Frammentario he has already got as far as the Ninth Canto of the Purgatory; and the sheets of the "Dante dei XX," as he calls the edition containing the readings of twenty codici, are passing at an express rate through the press; they have reached the Thirteenth Canto of the Inferno. As if these labors were not enough to occupy him, such is the zeal and activity of the learned Professor that he is also bringing out an unedited work by the famous Bolardo, Count of Scandiano, which has hitherto been singularly neglected. It is a translation of the "De Viris Illustribus" of Cornelius Nepos. This he is printing along with the Latin text, and the best specimens from other translators are added by way of contrast with the magnificent rendering, as the Professor calls it, of the author of "Orlando Innamorato." The work will be dedicated to the Prince Thomas, whose mother, the Duchess of Genoa, is better pleased that her son should receive the dedication of a book than that he should accept the offer of a crown.

—The epistolary literature of Germany has been enriched by a valuable addition—the Correspondence of Uhland, the poet, with Baron von Lassberg, the most original and enthusiastic lover of Old German literature. Living, formerly, at Eppishausen, in Thurgau and later (from 1836 to 1855, the year of his death), in his old castle of Meersburg, on the Lake Constance, Baron Lassberg had brought together one of the finest collections of rare old books and manuscripts ever possessed by a private man in Germany; and it was his pride and pleasure to communicate his treasures (which, after his decease, were purchased by Prince Furstenberg for his library at Donaueschingen) to friends for their literary purposes. His baronial hall, a Merovingian structure, and once the abode of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was thrown open with noble hospitality to his fellow-antiquaries, and an extensive correspondence with each and all of them, as well as a constant wandering to and fro of manuscripts and transcripts of manuscripts, went on. The Grimms, Benecke, Lachmann, Von Meusebach, Wackernagel, the late Richard Cleasby, of Icelandic fame, and others entered here as guests; but, before all, Ludwig Uhland was a frequent and welcome visitor of the worthy knight's. The letters of the two eminent men having been collected and arranged by their common friend, Professor Franz Pfeiffer, they have now, after Pfeiffer's recent death, been edited by another friend, Professor Wagner, of Vienna. The book, a handsome volume, with the portraits of Lassberg, Uhland, and Pfeiffer (and a biography of the latter by Professor Bartsch), has just appeared at Vienna, and, besides being highly instructive as to Old German matters in general, serves to illustrate, in a charming way, the cordial intercourse and the patriarceal habits of that amiable literary group in the farthest southwest of Germany.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.
PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwf3m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphle on Patents.
3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and fo the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
6 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES J. WOLBERT, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZA WOLBERT, the widow of said decedent, has filed her petition with inventory and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by her under act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Saturday, March 5, 1870, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
EDWARD D. McLOUGHLIN,
2 18 ftu4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 w 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
105 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 9 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premiums, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,686·74
	$2,106,554·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 $

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Kliss,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

E. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

E. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3 6

INSURANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
"National Life Insurance Company OF THE U. S. A.,"
For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.
PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE,
JAY COOKE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. PEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.
Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies	$44,422·12
U. S. and State Taxes	8,062·83
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc	358,540·00
	$411,024·95

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security	$1,160,537·12
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents	172,142·92
Cash on hand and in bank	109,863·66
Accrued Interest and all other Assets	23,961·55
	$1,466,505·25

2 19stuth6t

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 25

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
26 Also, WOOL SACKS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 23 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.
GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 6 stuth5

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 235

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards 2 per
" 100 " 3 "
" 300 " 4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Gospel of the kingdom." By "Senior Harvard."

None of the prophecies uttered by Divine inspiration have been more carefully studied or more variously interpreted by commentators of the Bible than those which relate to the second coming of our Lord and the spiritual kingdom which He will establish. "Senior Harvard" has thoroughly, and with becoming humility, examined portions of the Holy Scriptures that refer to the subject. He infers from this examination that the Kingdom of Christ, which is to come, will be manifested upon this earth, preceded by a change which will convert our globe into a more ethereal state. He is of that school of theologians who believe that the covenant made with Abraham will not be fulfilled until the second coming of Christ, when the patriarch and his natural and spiritual seed shall possess the land and enjoy it forever.

The author does not seek theological controversy. He only desires to allay doubts in the minds of those who have become perplexed by the various explanations given to these prophecies.

"Senior Harvard's" view of the coming kingdom, is "It is spiritual, immortal, celestial, incorruptible and full of glory and bliss. The King from a mortal was changed to a spiritual body before He went to receive the Kingdom. When He comes again with power to take the dominion, He will make all things suitable for the eternity of His throne and for the abode of His saints, and for the glorified body both of the King and His people. He will make all things new, *a new heaven and a new earth.* He will subdue all things unto Himself, and will restore not only His chosen people, but all things to their first estate in the paradise of God."

In short, the nature of the Kingdom will be of the nature of the King—that is, our nature glorified, human nature ennobled with the divine in the person of the King and His people glorified with Him.

The realm will be this whole creation, now groaning under the bondage of corruption, and longing "for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body;" it will then be exalted in "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Beyond the Breakers," by Robert Dale Owen. This story during its serial publication in *Lippincott's Magazine* attracted the attention of a small and select circle of readers. To the majority of those who perused the magazine it was certainly an intolerable bore. There were two reasons for this—first, Mr. Owen endeavored to make his fiction the medium for setting before the public certain philosophical views which only interest a very limited number of persons; and secondly, and chiefly, he has little or no talent as a story-teller. This is a plain statement of the case, and it is no disparagement either of the author or of his work. Mr. Owen is a man of decided and peculiar views in certain matters, and to those who are interested in the same subjects as himself "Beyond the Breakers" will be found to contain much that is worthy of perusal. Mr. Owen's literary style is good, and the tone of the work is pure, elevated, and sincere, which will commend it to those who may not be disposed to agree with the author in all his opinions and speculations.

From the same house we have received Part 3 of "The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. This part extends from title "Ariadne" to "D'Avity," and in the fulness of its definitions it fully sustains the expectations raised by the first numbers.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Hans Breitmann in Church, with Other New Ballads," by Charles G. Leland. The principal ballad in this series is based upon a real occurrence that came under Mr. Leland's observation during the Rebellion. It will be found fully as amusing as any of its predecessors, and that will be considered a sufficient recommendation by the admirers of "Hans Breitmann."

—From Turner & Co. we have received "Cyrilla: or, The Mysterious Engagement," by the Baroness Tautphœus. Anything from the pen of the author of "The Initials" is eagerly perused by a large circle of admiring readers, and this very charming story will be sure to find an appreciative audience.

Turner & Co. also send us *Our Boys and Girls* for March 5.

—"Health and Good Living," by W. W. Hall, M. D., published by Hurd & Houghton, is a practical treatise on the preservation of health that will be found useful to persons in every rank of life. Dr. Hall is well known as the editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, a publication that, in spite of its "crankiness" on some points, really gives much valuable advice. In the preface to the work before us, the author states that the design "is to show how health can be maintained and common diseases cured by 'good living,' which means eating with a relish the best food, prepared in the best manner," and he defines the best food to be "meats, fish, poultry, wild game, fruits, and the grains which make bread." Dr. Hall declares that there can be no "good living" without a good appetite, and he endeavors to point out, in clear and plain terms, how this blessing can be obtained without money and without price necessarily. The book contains dietary rules that will commend themselves for their practical common sense, as well as the medical knowledge they display, and if they are strictly attended to, they can scarcely fail to produce favorable results.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee we have received "The Man with Two Shadows," by Erniest Hoven. This is a religious story for young people, which is entitled to commendation as being of rather more literary merit than the majority of works of its class.

—"The New York Almanac" for 1870, published by Francis Hart & Co., No. 68 Courtland street, New York, contains a variety of interesting reading matter and numerous good illustrations, besides valuable information on insurance subjects.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "A Report on the Condition, Capacities, and Resources of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways," by E. H. Derby, of Boston. Published by Lee & Shepard. This report is a brief but complete description of the country traversed by the overland route to the Pacific, and it gives many interesting and valuable facts and figures.

—*The Nursery* for March is filled with stories, verses, and pictures that will please the youngest readers.

—*Leisure Hours* for March presents an entertaining series of articles on popular subjects.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for March, published by Benerman & Wilson, gives as its "specimen" an example of a "retouched" negative, by J. F. Ryder, of Cleveland, Ohio. The articles are, as usual, both practical and artistic.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for March has an excellent selection of articles adapted to the tastes of young readers.

A PERFECT BRICK.

A Bar of Silver Weighing One Thousand and Thirteen Ounces.

We were yesterday shown, at the State National Bank in this city, a "brick" of solid silver, weighing 1013 ounces, 965 fine. It was out of the Vermillion and Burke ledges in the Meadow Valley District (now called Ely District), Lincoln county, Nev., 380 miles south of Salt Lake City, and 140 miles north of Callville, the head of navigation on the Colorado river. The brick is a perfect monster in size and weight. It will be sent by the bank to New York, for assay. It came through from Nevada by express.

Yesterday Mr. J. Vermillion, formerly an old resident of Buchanan county, and now one of the proprietors of the Vermillion and Burke ledges, arrived in this city, direct from Nevada. He represents the mines in that section of country as very prosperous and being worked rapidly. The ledges are all well defined, from six to fourteen feet wide, and pay as high as $8000 per ton. Ploch, the principal town in the Meadow Valley District, contains about four hundred and fifty men and half a dozen women, and is rapidly improving, although it is to be safely presumed that most of the increase in population comes from immigration. Messrs. Ely & Reynolds have five stamp mills working ten tons of ore per day, and the Meadow Valley Company will have some twenty stamp mills at work in the course of the next six weeks, while a number of others are *en route* to the district, and will soon be in operation. Black Shaft, on Ploch ledge, worked by the Valley Meadow Company, has a shaft forty feet deep, pays $8000 per ton, and is guarded day and night to keep the specimens from being carried off.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Feb. 24.*

A LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.

A Young Man Stabbed by a Schoolmate, who Afterwards Commits Suicide.

A lamentable affair transpired in Lindley township, in Mercer county, Mo., on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, resulting in the death of Clark Putnam, a lad about fifteen years of age, and the probable fatal injury of William Wilmot, who is also about the same age. It seems that a spelling school was being held at what is called the Moss school-house, on Thursday night, at which a quarrel commenced between these two boys, but which, however, did not result in any blows while at the school-house. But on their way home the quarrel was resumed, when, it is said, Wilmot attacked Putnam with a knife. Putnam also drew a knife, and dealt Wilmot several blows, one of which took effect between the jugular vein and the collar bone, producing a fearful and probably a mortal wound. Wilmot, it is said, is now lying in a critical condition.

On the following day Putnam was arrested by the proper authorities, examined, and bound over for his appearance at the March term of the court.

Shortly after returning home from the trial, Putnam took his gun and started, as it was supposed, out hunting. After an absence of several hours, the young man's parents became uneasy, and search was made for him. He was found dead some distance from the house, the gun lying near his body—the ball penetrating his heart. The conclusion was at once arrived at that he had taken his own life.

ANOTHER AWFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday publishes the following special telegram from Cleves, Ohio:—

A boat supposed to be the tow-boat Hope, with a tow of empty barges, while coming up the river this afternoon exploded her boilers near North Bend at 2 o'clock, and immediately afterward caught fire, and when last seen the wreck was floating down a mass of surging flames. Five of the wounded are at North Bend, and seven or eight are supposed to have been killed.

The explosion completely shattered the boat, and several persons were hurled into the air. It is impossible at the present moment to learn the names of the killed and injured. The following was obtained by one of our reporters:—Conductor Peter Martenstein, of the I. & C. Road, reports that at 7:40 P. M., when the train was at Cleves, about one mile from North Bend, the passengers on the train heard an explosion, which proved to be a steamboat, but whether a tow-boat or mail boat, he could not say. He saw the wreck, nearly all blown to pieces and on fire, floating down the river. He also stated that a passenger that came on board the train at North Bend said that a man, supposed to be the pilot of the boat, was thrown two or three hundred feet in the air. The name of the boat is the Neville. One of the bodies has washed ashore.

A Warning to Young Men.

Under the above heading the New York *Sun* of this morning has the following singular editorial article, which evidently refers to the President:—

Nicotine is the active principle in tobacco, and in a concentrated form is one of the most virulent poisons known. Notwithstanding this fact, entirely different opinions have been entertained by the most respectable medical authorities respecting the effect of tobacco on the system, many asserting that its use in any form is baneful in the extreme, while others contend that a moderate indulgence in the narcotic weed is not only harmless, but positively beneficial to the health. The truth is that the effect it produces on different constitutions is various. Some people may smoke almost continuously without exhibiting any ill effects, while others are sensibly affected by the use of two or three cigars a day. A cigar is more likely to injure one than a pipe, because the cigar discharges directly into the mouth of the smoker everything that is produced by the burning. And there are those who, from an over indulgence in the questionable habit, live in a constant state of narcotism, or narcotic drunkenness, to the serious detriment of their mental organizations.

Perhaps no stronger argument against the excessive use of tobacco could be produced than that afforded by the melancholy example of a man of the highest position whose case is now exciting great alarm in the minds of his friends. This individual, whose name we suppress from motives of delicacy, only eighteen months ago was in the full possession of vigorous intellectual powers, and was the object of general regard. For the last year, however, he has smoked so incessantly that as a natural consequence his faculties appear to be rapidly failing him, and the gravest apprehensions are entertained lest he should finally fall into a condition of absolute insensibility. This sad case should be a warning to the young.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 5:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 5¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHEERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:20 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Picasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:22 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:20 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Cremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

4 10

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 6 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:30 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:25 P. M.
Erie Express	12:25 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:40 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilm

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.

The Range of the Thermometer During the Month of February—An Interruption to the Midwinter Heated Term—The Three Winter Months — One of the Mildest Seasons on Record.

The following table shows the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the month of February, in comparison with that of the corresponding month of 1869:—

	FEBRUARY, 1869.		FEBRUARY, 1870.	
	Max. (deg.)	*Min. (deg.)*	*Max. (deg.)*	*Min. (deg.)*	
1	35	29	40	30½	Partially clear.
2	54	28	47	26	Cloudy.
3	48	34	42½	34	Clear.
4	40½	24	32	24	Clear; gale of wind at night.
5	29½	25	35	26	Cloudy, with sprinkling of snow.
6	46½	28	37½	30	Partially clear.
7	40	34	40½	31	Clear.
8	41	25	36½	31½	Snow storm.
9	40	35	30	30	Sprinkle of snow.
10	43	38	40	30½	Partially clear.
11	52	38	40	27	Clear.
12	56	36	50	35	Cloudy and slight rain.
13	61½	38	37	27	Clear.
14	54	42	53	30	Clear.
15	54	42½	59	38	Cloudy and rain.
16	43	38	44	34	Clear.
17	47	34	52	34	Clear.
18	43	35	50	34	Drizzling rain, with rain afterwards in showers, flashes of lightning and thunder.
19	44	33	35	27	Overcast with clouds.
20	43	31	57½	28	Clear, and cloudy in afternoon.
21	41	34	26	12	Clear.
22	52	42	27	12	Clear.
23	55	32	38	27½	Cloudy.
24	39	29	37	26	Clear, and few flakes of snow.
25	40	27	39	20	Clear.
26	39	32	44	30	Clear.
27	32	23	39	30	Cloudy, and rain.
28	27	19	42	31	Cloudy and snow.

It will be seen that the midwinter "heated term" fairly maintained its sway until the 20th of the month inclusive, the mean temperature of the first twenty days having been 36·93 degrees, while the average of the mean temperature of the month for the previous eighty years was but 30·71 degrees. The warmest day of the month was the 18th, when the mercury reached 60 degrees, and we were favored with the rare winter phenomenon of a shower accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. The minimum standing of the thermometer on the same day was 34 degrees, the lowest point attained previously having been 24 degrees, on the 4th day of the month.

The last eight days of the month, however, showed a considerable falling off, the minimum standing of the thermometer being as low as 12 degrees on the 20th and 21st, while the mean temperature of the entire month was reduced to 34·93 degrees, or 2·75 degrees below 37·68 degrees, the mean of February, 1869, and only 4·22 degrees above the average of the mean temperature of the month for the previous eighty year. In the following table is presented a very interesting comparison:—

	Degrees.
Maximum, Feb. 1870 (on the 18th)	60·00
" " 1869 (on the 13th)	61·50
Minimum, Feb. 1870 (on the 21st and 22d)	12·00
" " 1870 (on the 28th)	19·00
Mean, February, from 1790 to 1869	30·71
Mean, February, 1870	34·93
" " 1869	37·68
" " 1868	26·65
" " 1867	40·21
" " 1857	41·93
" " 1851	39·75
Highest mean of Feb. (in 1857)	41·93
Lowest mean of Feb. (in 1815, 1836, and 1838)	24·00

It will thus be seen that, taken as a whole, the temperature of the month, although unusually mild, was not extraordinarily so.

The rain fall for the month was 2·53 inches, in comparison with 4·76 inches in February, 1869; while in the corresponding month of 1868 it was 2·52 inches, and in February of 1867 only 2·89 inches.

In the following statement are given some facts concerning the temperature of the three winter months, December, 1869, and January and February, 1870:—

	Degrees.
Mean, winter of 1869-70	37·71
" " 1868-69	35·62
" " 1867-68	29·52
Average of mean of eighty years	31·49
Highest mean (in 1828 and 1851)	38·33
Lowest mean (in 1815 and 1836)	26·66

It will be noticed that the mean temperature of the winter has been but ·62 degrees below the highest attained since 1790. Eight times, however, since the winter of 1844–45, the mean temperature of the three months has been 37 degrees and upwards, while previous to that date the range was between 27 and 30 degrees. The winter months just closed were, therefore, among the mildest on record.

PROFESSOR MORTON'S LECTURE.—Last evening one of the largest audiences that the Academy of Music has ever held, assembled in that building to listen to the very interesting and instructive lecture by Professor Morton on Solar Eclipses. The lecture was one of the author's most able efforts, and it was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The audience frequently testified to their delight and admiration of the lecture and lecturer by prolonged applause. The admirable and original experiments on a large scale with which the lecture was illustrated were most eminently satisfactory. They were exhibited without the slightest failure, showing that the greatest care and much time had been bestowed upon their preparation. The very fact that the large audience were interested, without even a thought of weariness, for over two hours, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the performance. The lecture is to be repeated on Monday evening, March 14, when other new experiments and illustrations are to be given, which it was impossible to prepare for this occasion.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The man Middleton states that Sergeant Lynch has not proved that he sold obscene books. The public would like to hear from Lynch, as this case has been worked mysteriously all through.

—The insurance companies have agreed to pay $50,000 of their $90,000 risks on the Commercial Exchange Building, and it is to be rebuilt. We sincerely hope the loft will never again be used for a lumber room, since wood has been known to produce heat, and heat fire.

—W. L. Marshall, a prominent member of the Bar, and an energetic Republican of the Tenth Ward, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Legislative honors in the Eighth District.

—The annual meeting of the Young America Cricket Club takes place at Langstroth's Hall, Germantown, to-night.

—How about the policeman of the Second District who imagined himself shot? Is he still on the force?

—An essay on "Bedding" plants will be read before the Horticultural Society to-night.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR FEBRUARY.—The following shows the number of arrests made by the police of the several districts for the month ending yesterday:—

1st	District	151	14th	"	24
2d	"	190	15th	"	28
3d	"	161	16th	"	88
4th	"	156	17th	"	180
5th	"	259	18th	"	52
6th	"	176	Reserve		84
7th	"	134	Delaware Harbor		8
8th	"	79	Schuylkill Harbor		9
9th	"	122	Beggar Dectectives		30
10th	"	128	Chesnut Hill		8
11th	"	105			
12th	"	58	Total		2259
13th	District	29			

OBITUARY.—Our citizens will be pained to learn that Dr. James L. Suddards, United States Navy, the son of Rev. Dr. William Suddards, the venerable rector of Grace (P. E.) Church of this city, was one of the persons lost by the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida off Yokohama, Japan. Dr. Suddards was surgeon on the ill-fated steamer. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was well known and much beloved by those whose pleasure it was to be acquainted with him.

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

Opening of Proposals—The Contract Awarded to John W. Murphy.

At noon to-day a meeting of the South Street Bridge Commission was held at the office of the commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. Fifth street, to receive and open proposals for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street.

Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., President of the commission, occupied the chair.

The Chairman announced the receipt of the following bids:—

The American Iron, Bridge, and Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pa., James McCarty, President, $1,471,660.

J. H. Cofrode & Co., builders and contractors for wood and iron bridges, $1,175,000.

John W. Murphy, chief engineer and bridge builder, $770,000.

Mr. Murphy says, in his proposal:—"All the work to be executed in the best manner; all face masonry to be of Port Deposit granite, except the facing of the spandril walls of the approach arches, which shall be of Chester county serpentine green stone, or such stone as the Chief Engineer and the commission shall be satisfied with. The backing shall be of Conshohocken limestone, or other stone of equivalent quality, subject to approval."

The Chair called for the reading of the following advertisement for proposals:—

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 234 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a Bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 234 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M., of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron Drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in the river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of the structure is to be 249 feet, the truss spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $80,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds until the same, inclusive of the $80,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 20th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
President of the Commission.

Mr. Henry M. Phillips moved that the proposal of John W. Murphy be accepted, and the contract awarded to him; provided the securities are found to be sufficient, and that he enters into such written contract as shall be satisfactory to the board. Agreed to.

Mr. Samuel V. Merrick moved to refer the securities to the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

The same gentleman moved that the contract for the construction of the bridge be prepared under supervision of the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

On motion, the board adjourned.

THE FEDERAL BRIGADE.

Light and Darkness—Joy and Sorrow.

There is joy in Southwark to-day, and the Navy Yard is all bustle and activity. A visit to that locality this A. M. revealed the fact that for once our Representatives in Congress have done something for their constituents. One month ago the doleful order reached here from Washington ordering that the force of workmen be cut down on account of a void in the coffers of Uncle Sam, and great tribulation was the result. On the evening of the day that the official envelope reached the yard, 921 men, employes in the construction department, were notified that there was no longer need of their services, and 100 employes of the department of steam engineering received like missives. Since then the Philadelphia delegation has been working hard and earnestly to have these orders revoked, and yesterday the joyful news was sounded to reinstate the unemployed. Accordingly this A. M. 900 men were returned to the construction department and 75 to the steam engineering department, leaving but 46 yet to be provided for. The pay roll shows this morning the names of 1275 men, who are all pegging away as busy as bees in different parts of the yard.

Work on the Brooklyn, Antietam, and Powhatan has been resumed, and will be pushed forward to speedy completion.

The Congress is ready to receive her stores and be put in commission; but she lacks as yet the full complement of men. She will probably be commissioned early next week.

SURPRISE PARTY.—Last evening, a very interesting anniversary was celebrated in an appropriate and pleasing manner at the residence, No. 1804 De Lancy place, of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, rector of the P. E. Church of the Mediator, Nineteenth and Lombard streets. Mr. Appleton has been for ten years in charge of this church, and his congregation thought that the occasion was one for mutual congratulation, and for a testimonial on their part of the affection and esteem in which the rector was held. Mr. Appleton therefore held a reception at his residence from 7 till 10 o'clock last evening, and was waited on by the entire congregation, who tendered their congratulations and wishes that the end of the coming decade might find the bonds that unite the pastor and his people still unbroken, and that it might be as full of pleasant memories to all parties as that which had passed. A large number of elegant gifts was tendered to Mr. Appleton as substantial tokens of the esteem of his congregation, and the Sunday School also contributed a number of elegant articles as marks of affection and regard from the children of the church. The whole affair was most enjoyable to all concerned, and when the company separated it was with feelings on the part both of pastor and congregation that their mutual labors to advance the interests of the church have not been in vain. Since Mr. Appleton has been in charge of the Church of the Mediator, he has labored earnestly and successfully to promote the spiritual welfare of his people, and the prosperity of the church and Sunday School are evidences of his efficiency and zeal.

A ROW ON CHESNUT STREET.—Yesterday a party of men went into the public house of Frank D. Maiser, No. 3 902 Chesnut street, and called for drink. Being offended at something, they assaulted the proprietor. Mr. Maiser's brother-in-law came to his assistance, and drove the disorderly characters to the sidewalk. Here the men amused themselves by demolishing a large pane of glass in the window. Four men named Michael Griffin, Michael Gaw, Martin Campbell, and James Foulkner were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and were held to bail for a further hearing by Alderman Ramsdell.

THE POST OFFICE.—Here bad has grown to worse, and all is confusion and fear. The clerks are all aware that Postmaster Bingham has been ordered to reduce the force, but no one knows who or which are to be the "movers." They all feel that their situations are precarious, and hence an amount of nervousness exists that would require almost all the nervines known to the Pharmacopœia to alleviate it. It is not known whether the removals will be made to-day or not, but the probability is that they will.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning William Bearinger, aged twenty-seven years, employed at Bergdoll & Psotta's brewery, Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets, was found dead on the top of one of the boilers of the establishment. He laid down the evening previous to sleep, and it is believed that he was taken with an epileptic fit and died from the effects. He was considerably burned about the body. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—During the month just passed there were issued by the Building Inspectors permits to the number of 270. Of these 73 were for dwellings of three stories, 95 for dwellings of two stories, 7 for factories, 3 sheds, 1 slaughter-house, 1 green-house, 8 shops, 8 stables, 4 offices, 2 stores, 3 storehouses, and 65 alterations and additions. During the month 4 dangerous buildings were ordered to be taken down.

THE MINT.—In the Mint things are different within the past few days. Fifty-seven men have been removed, principally from the melters and refiners department, and although it is not stated that the "axe" has ceased revolving, yet there is trepidation and tribulation among the workmen.

Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYND.—At noon to-day (St. David's day) the Welsh Society hold their annual meeting at the Wetherill House, Sansom street, above Sixth.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission To-Day.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Public Buildings Commission was held in their rooms in the new Court House this morning for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Contracts. William S. Stokley, President.

Mr. James V. Watson, chairman of the Committee on Contracts, arose and stated that, according to the instructions of the commission, the contracts for digging the cellar had been prepared for the signature of James Armstrong, to whom the contract had been awarded, but that on calling on the latter gentleman he was found to be seriously ill, and did not feel that he could conscientiously undertake the work. They then held a consultation and came to the conclusion that, as there was but a single cent difference per yard between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Daniel McNichol, and as the latter was highly recommended and considered entirely responsible, and as he had been awarded the contract for taking down the wall, they resolved to award the contract to the latter gentleman. Mr. Watson desired the commission to understand, however, that Mr. Armstrong had not been released from his bids made for walling the cellars or furnishing the stone.

Mr. Walter moved that the action of the committee in the matter of contract for digging the cellar be approved. Agreed to.

The clerk then read the legal copy of the contract for taking down the walls and digging the cellars, as drawn between the President of the commission and the contractor, Mr. McNichol.

Mr. Walter followed by moving that the contract be approved. Agreed to.

Mr. J. V. Watson moved that the President be directed to sign the contract and forward it to Select Councils for their approval. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.—The proposals for the conveyance of prisoners from the various police stations to the prisons by van from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, were opened this afternoon by the Mayor in the presence of the Police Committee of City Councils.

The bids received were as follows:—Joseph Hackett, $9·90 per day; James Ford, First division, $3·19 per day; Thomas Gannon, $11·95 per day, or for Second division, $5·24 per day; Patrick Green, Third division, $5 per day; John Haviland, $11 per day, or for Second division $6 per day; R. J. Lynch, $3375 for the year; John F. Rodgers, First and Third divisions, $5·50 per day. The contract for the entire city was awarded to Joseph Hackett.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the J. C.'s take their annual benefit, giving a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The entertainment embraces the best talent from Carncross & Dixey's and Duprez & Benedict's minstrel troupes—Hughey Dougherty in his best act—also, members of Mrs. Warner's Circus. The old veterans, Frank Brower and S. S. Sanford, will be on hand.

MILITARY BALL.—On Thursday evening next Company F, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, will give their grand annual military and citizens' dress hop at Musical Fund Hall. Every effort will be made to have this affair go off in a brilliant manner, and a very enjoyable entertainment may be expected.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mary Ann Miller (colored), aged sixteen years, employed as servant in the family of Mrs. Josephine Thompson, residing at No. 702 Lyle street, has been committed by Alderman Carpenter upon the charge of the larceny of clothing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past five o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the residence of Mr. George Elliott, at Salmon and Huntingdon streets. A bed in one of the upper floors was burned.

ROBBERY.—John Johnson was arrested at Front and Chesnut streets yesterday, upon the charge of the larceny of clothing from the West Jersey Hotel, in Camden. The prisoner was this morning sent across the river for trial.

BALL ON THE RECEIVING SHIP.—To-night a grand ball is to be given on board of the receiving ship Potomac by the officers thereof. It promises to be a grand affair.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case—The Testimony—What Was Seen at the Hotel—Lady Mordaunt's Insanity.

By the steamship City of Antwerp, at New York, we have a report of the pleadings and testimony which were had and taken in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case, already reported in our cable telegrams.

THE CASE FOR DIVORCE—SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT'S STATEMENT.

The suit instituted by Sir Charles Mordaunt on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with the co-respondents, Sir Frederick Johnstone and Viscount Coie, came up for trial in the Divorce Court, before Lord Penzance and a special jury. The question raised was the alleged insanity of Lady Mordaunt. The issue submitted to the jury was whether Lady Mordaunt was or was not insane at and since the 30th April, when the citation on the petition was served upon her.

THE TESTIMONY—JANE LANG'S EVIDENCE.

Jane Lang, examined by Mr. Archbald—I have been companion to Lady Mordaunt for three months; I became so in May last; I was with her ladyship in that capacity when she left Belgrave square for Worthing; during the whole of the time I was with her ladyship I was in almost constant communication with her; I found her to be affected in many singular and extraordinary ways; she had a very bad memory; her habits were very dirty, and her mode of taking food was peculiar; her memory seemed to be particularly bad with regard to recent events; indeed she seemed to have no memory; I have often seen her take her food with her fingers and conduct herself in other strange ways at table; I have noticed her tear her clothes with pins, pick up any money that might be lying about, and display a total want of modesty in her personal habits at home; when the wants of nature required attention she would not hesitate to mention the fact before others, and would not scruple satisfying those wants in the drawing-room or in her bedroom; she was in the habit of walking about at night, and going into other rooms as well as her own; so much had this been her ladyship's habit, that the servants had to lock their doors at night; when Lady Mordaunt discovered the precautions taken against her entering other persons' rooms she displayed some anger, and on one occasion asked for a hammer to break one of them open; she used to be under the impression that her chamber was in the bedrooms of some of the servants; the servants' bedroom doors used to be kept locked day and night; on one occasion Lady Mordaunt came into the drawing-room with nothing on but her stockings, slippers, opera-cloak, and muff; I have often bribed her ladyship with pennies to go quietly to bed; she slept very badly; I have been out with Lady Mordaunt in a carriage several times; her conduct on those occasions was very strange; she tried to throw herself out of the carriage very often; I have also been out walking with her; she at times used to stop on the road we were walking, and would take into her hand mud and other dirty things; she used to complain of a pain in her head very often, and the least noise used to annoy her.

MRS. CARUTHERS' EVIDENCE.

Mrs Caruthers, examined by Mr. Searl—I have been in attendance as nurse on Lady Mordaunt; I have been with her ladyship constantly since the 31st of May, 1869; I have slept during that time in a room adjoining Lady Mordaunt's; I have found her memory to be very bad, and her manner generally very strange; she talked very little, and I, therefore, have not been able to come to any definite conclusion as to the exact state of her mind; she seemed to remember long past events better than events that occurred recently; we could not get her to take her food; when induced to take her food she very often used her fingers when she should have used a knife and fork; very frequently she tore her clothes with pins; her conduct when out in a carriage has been very strange also; when the horses were going rapidly she sometimes wanted to step out of the carriage; her home habits have been even more strange; I know her to have been dirty about her person; she has refused to be washed (instances of dirty habits unfit for publication were here described); when she did things of this sort she did not seem to be ashamed in the least; she complained sometimes of her head being hot and her feet cold; I have noticed her to look vacantly; she has displayed much anxiety to get possession of money, and she would take even the smallest sums she might notice on the dressing-table or anywhere else; she would put this money in her pocket; on one occasion she found four pence in this way; she spent one penny on tooth-powder and the other three pence on postage stamps; sometimes she would be quite excited and would perhaps box my ears, and at other times be quite exhausted; this state of things continued during the whole time I was in attendance on Lady Mordaunt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Lady Mordaunt had a piano, a lute, and drawing materials to amuse herself with, and she drove out once or twice a day; she used to play on the piano occasionally, but not for any length of time or with any connection; she used to sit with a book in her hand, but, judging by her absent air, I do not think she used to read; Lady Mordaunt was not allowed to go shopping by herself, because all about her considered her unfit to do so; I used to shop for her; her reason was in general keeping with her general demeanor; she often expressed a wish to go shopping, but was not allowed; Dr. Tuke was in attendance on Lady Mordaunt about this time; I understood that he had been sent by Sir Charles; I saw Lady Moncreiffe there once; I have been in a lunatic asylum on several occasions and have been in attendance on lunatics; I never said a word to Lady Mordaunt respecting her confinement; I have spoken to her about her baby; she did not seem to like babies; generally speaking, she did not seem to be like her own baby; when asked why she did not like her own baby she usually laughed; Dr. Tuke used to come about two or three times a week; Lady Mordaunt often expressed a desire to go up to London; I had no directions how to act towards Lady Mordaunt; I acted on my own discretion; I was sent down to take charge of a lunatic, and I treated Lady Mordaunt as one; I was sent down by Dr. Tuke; I considered that she was a lunatic.

Re-examined by Dr. Deane — Lady Mordaunt wanted to go to London very much while I was with her, and also wanted to see Sir Charles; she spoke of him in a very friendly manner; she also expressed a desire during the same time to see her baby.

JANE KIDDELL'S EVIDENCE.

Jane Kiddell examined by Dr. Deane—I went as companion to Lady Mordaunt last October; I have remained with her up to the present time; she would sometimes feed herself with her fingers, and sometimes eat ravenously; she would keep people waiting at the table without helping them; I have been out walking with her; on those occasions she would slip down in the middle of the road and scrape the mud with her hands; she also stared at people as they passed; while out driving she would burst out into fits of laughter and endeavor to get out when the carriage was in motion; I have asked her what she laughed at, but she never told me; her face frequently puckered up as if she had taken cold; at other times it was very wild and flushed; I have never had any regular conversation with her, as she could not carry on a conversation; she never even endeavored to carry on a conversation; she would make some silly remarks, but she never said anything rational; when out walking she would make up to beggars and children on the road.

SARAH BARKER'S EVIDENCE.

Sarah Barker, examined by Mr. Archbald—I am at present lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt; I have been with her ever since the 31st of August; I have been with her almost day and night; I have attempted to converse with her; but I could get no sense out of her; her memory was bad as to recent events; I can compare her conduct to nothing but a beast in the field; she paid no attention to her dress; I have seen her put her clothes in water; in September I came with Lady Mordaunt to London; we went to Chester square, but only remained a few days; when walking out with her I have seen her lie down on her face on the road; she would also go into shops, and I have been obliged to use force to take her away; she was in the habit of going out of the bedroom at night, and I have been obliged to lock the door to keep her in; I have seen her in the butler's bedroom in her night dress; that was about 10 o'clock, before he went to bed; I have seen her have the child in her arms while it was there, but she was never left alone with it.

DR. PRIESTLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Priestley, examined by Dr. Deane—I have been for many years in attendance on various members of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe's family; on the 6th of May last I went to see Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall; I got there about the middle of the day, and I saw Lady Mordaunt immediately; Dr. Tuke and Sir James Alderson were there with me; Lady Mordaunt was at the table writing to her husband; she recognized me, but soon passed into an absent manner, and conversation became impossible; we had luncheon with her, but we had no conversation with her; her sister, Mrs. Forbes, was there, and we conversed with her; Lady Mordaunt left the room with her sister; on going out she stood still, looked around her, and seemed as if she had lost consciousness; I afterwards went to her sitting-room and found her distressed and in tears; I had conversation with her, at least I tried to have, but could not get her to reply to a single question; I was with her that day, on and off, for three or four hours; the other medical gentlemen also visited her; saw Lady Mordaunt again on the 16th of May. Dr. Gull was then with her; I saw again on the 17th and 18th in Belgrave square; on each of those occasions Dr. Gull was with her; we found Lady Mordaunt in a condition of insanity and quite incapable of managing her own affairs; she could not recollect anything, and could not understand the most simple matters; for these and for other reasons we came to the conclusion that her manner and habits were those of an insane person; there was generally some member of the family present when we visited Lady Mordaunt, but we were at times left with her alone; there seemed to us no doubt that her general health was very bad, and that her mental powers were seriously affected; I do not know that there is any precise complaint known as hysterical catalepsy; there is, however, a close connection between hysteria and catalepsy.

The following evidence was then called:—A nurse named Hancock, who attended Lady Mordaunt during her confinement, stated that the respondent frequently averred to witness, the petitioners, and Lady Louise Moncrieff that the child was not Sir Charles Mordaunt's, but Viscount Coie's. The child's eyes were affected at its birth, and it was between a seven and eight months' child; before the petitioner Lady Mordaunt pretended to suckle the child, but did not do so, and said it was a horrid thing, and she wished she had never brought it into the house. In cross-examination witness said that at this time respondent did not show symptoms of insanity. She was then cross-examined by Dr. Dean, when the court adjourned.

THE CONCLUSION—THE PRINCE OF WALES' TESTIMONY.

Cable telegrams of the 23d and 25th of February, from London, reported the conclusion of the Mordaunt divorce case as follows:—

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1870.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordaunt have been published, was called to the witness stand.

Lord Penzance pointed out that no witness was bound to make to any question an answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery.

The Prince testified that he was acquainted with Lady Mordaunt previous to her marriage; made her a wedding present; before the marriage she visited he Princess at Marlborough House; she had visited he theatre in company with the Prince and Princess; he saw her after in 1866 and 1867; he had frequently met Sir Charles with Lady Mordaunt; in June, 1867, he met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match.

The Prince admitted that he occasionally used "Hansom" cabs. He solemnly asseverated that there had never been any improper or criminal intention between himself and Lady Mordaunt.

This declaration was received by the great crowd of spectators with cheers, which the Court endeavored to repress, but which were renewed.

The Bench expressed much loyal indignation at the publication by the public journals of the letters of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt.

THE VERDICT.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1870.—The Mordaunt divorce case was concluded to-day.

The jury rendered a verdict that Lady Mordaunt was insane and not responsible for her words or acts.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	38½
Con. Stock	94¾	Western Union Tele	34
do. scrip	92½	Toledo & Wabash R.	43¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25¼	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	68¾
Ph. and Rea. R	97¾	Mil. &St. Paul pf. ex d	75¼
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	85¾	Adams Express	61½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	96¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	70	United States	51¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87	Gold	115¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	119½	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92		

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114½; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 111¾; do. 1867, 112½; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 113¾; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Company, 57; Cumberland preferred, 29¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 85; Illinois Central, 137¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¾. Western Union Telegraph, 34.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton heavy; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 23¾. Flour—State and Western heavy, and common grades a shade easier; extra to fancy State, $5·05@5·85; Southern firm. Wheat quiet and without decided change; red Virginia, $1·35. Corn very firm and scarce; new mixed Western, 92@96c.; new yellow Pennsylvania, $1·02. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $25·50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14¾@14¾. Whisky quiet at $1·01.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Cotton dull and heavy at 23c. Flour firm but less active and unchanged. Wheat firm and in improved demand; Pennsylvania, $1·24@1·26. Corn active; white, 94@96c., yellow, 93c. Oats, 53@55c. Rye, 86@90c. Mess Pork, $27·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15¾c.; clear do. 16¾c.; shoulders, 13¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard, 16¾c. Whisky, $1·02.

THIRD EDITION

THE ONEIDA DISASTER

The Names of the Crew.

The Latest by Cable.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Golladay Case.

Resolutions Censure.

Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Ill-fated Oneida.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 1.—Later and more favorable despatches have been received to-day from the British authorities at Yokohama in relation to the collision between the steamer Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida. The details, however, are still meagre. Fifty-six of the officers and crew of the Oneida were subsequently picked up by small boats of the Bombay, and it was thought that others missing at the last accounts would ultimately prove to have escaped death. The names of the saved or lost have not been received, nor is it known precisely how many persons were on board of the ill-fated vessel at the time of the calamity.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—Steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day

MOVILLE, March 1.—Steamship Anglia, from New York, signalled early this morning.

LIVERPOOL, March 1. —Steamship Siberia, from New York, arrived yesterday afternoon.

BREST, March 1.—Steamship Ville de Paris, from New York for Havre, touched at this port last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Pacific Railroad Committee decided, this morning, to allow the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad the time asked to finish the construction of their road. The vote in the committee was a tie, and the opposition to the Atlantic and Pacific announce their determination to fight it in the House.

Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Committee of the House is maturing a bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. At a meeting of the committee this morning, Judge Bingham urged the bill recently introduced by him, but no action was taken. The object is to overcome the local State laws which will prevent negroes from voting, notwithstanding the fifteenth amendment.

Whiskies in Bond.

The House has passed a resolution extending the time for taking fine whiskies out of bond three years from date, with the understanding that a tax of one per cent. per month shall be paid on every gallon kept in bond.

Fashionable Wedding.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

President Grant to-day postponed the Cabinet meeting beyond the usual hour in order that he might attend the marriage of Winfield Scott Smith, a prominent newspaper correspondent, to Miss Dubant, of Washington. In addition to the President there were present Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, several Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Turkish Minister, and other prominent gentlemen. The press was largely represented on the occasion.

The Golladay Case.

The Judiciary Committee had one witness before it to-day in the case of Golladay. His testimony was only confirmatory of other evidence against Golladay. The committee will bring in a resolution of censure of Deweese to-day, similar to the one passed in the case of Whittemore.

Naval Reorganization.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has postponed the further consideration of the bill reorganizing the navy until after the New Hampshire election, in order to allow Mr. Stevens, a member of the committee, to go home.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the better observance of Sunday in the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Warner introduced a bill to amend the act for the better organization of the United States District Court in the State of Alabama. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Revels presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howell made his first speech in the Senate in support of his resolution, that in every grant of lands to railroads a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants, and requiring the land to be put in market at an early day at a price not exceeding $2·50 an acre. He desired a permanent policy by which the protection of the West and Southwest from the great evils of land monopoly would be made a feature of railroad grants as inevitable as the Wilmot proviso used to be in Territorial bills. The rapid accumulation of capital and the powerful combinations of railroad corporations augmented the danger of a land monopoly in these days, and necessitated the imposition of restraints.

While advocating this policy he would continue to favor most earnestly the granting of lands to promote the settlement and to develop the resources of the West. The wisdom and success of this policy had already been established. In the South it was perverted by slavery to build up a landed aristocracy which still continued as a legacy of that institution, but should have perished with it by a division of the great landed estates of traitors among the loyal soldiers who trampled out the Rebellion in blood and fire. The Northwestern States had received liberal grants of lands before railroads existed there, but when these became great civilizers the liberality of the Government was directed to their aid.

The grant for the Illinois Central, procured by Douglas, produced an almost magical effect in developing the population and wealth of that State and of the city of Chicago, and the injurious effects of the railroad system would not now be dispensed with in view of its advantages.

Iowa furnished an illustration of the beneficent effects of this policy. The land granted to her for all purposes amounted to one-fourth the entire area of the State, and as a natural consequence she had now 2000 miles of completed railroads, a population of over one million, a taxable property returned at half its value amounting three hundred millions, while the State was free from debt.

What other disposition of her wild lands could have produced such resources? Similar beneficent results would follow, in the opinion of the speaker, from the application of the present policy to Minnesota, Dacotah, Arkansas and all the Western and Southwestern portions of the country. He thought the proposition of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) to withhold the Western wilds from present use and occupation for the benefit of our grandchildren, was liable to the same condemnation which was visited upon the miserly hoarding of money.

In view of our rapid territorial expansion, he thought that at no distant day our descendants would come from the halls of the Montezumas, the annexed Dominion of Canada, and the States of the Red River country to take seats, perchance in the Capitol, which will then tower in magnificent proportions on the western banks of the Father of Waters, or upon the beautiful and commanding site of the city of his own residence, the city of Keokuk, overlooking three States of the Union. In conclusion, he referred to the capacities of the State of Iowa for development, and to her large interest in the development of States and Territories to the north and west of her.

As a means of satisfying the demands of those who would reserve our wild territory for posterity, he humorously proposed a compromise for the benefit of the descendants of those